BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1825. No. 1829.

BOMBAY
Amateur Theatre.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce, that on Monday the 27th Instant, will be presented the Farces of

THE MAYOR OF GARRETT,
SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD,
AND
THE SLEEPING DRAUGHT.

TICKETS and places may be had at the THEATRE, on Saturday the 25th and Monday the 27th Instant.

GREEN ROOM,
Tuesday 21st June 1825.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received on or before Thursday, the 29th Instant, from any Person or Persons willing to contract for the bringing to the new Mint, of the whole of the earth and rubble lately dug out of the Gallows Tank situated near to the Bazar gate road on the Esplanade.—Payment to be made in four instalments.—Further particulars may be obtained on application at the New Mint Office.

Bombay, 21st June 1825.

જાહેરખબર

ખબર·હીઆંથી·આપીઈયજે*

શ્રી·મુમબઇ·મધે·બારકોટ
નાં·મેદાંનમો·બજાર·ગેટનાં·ર
શતા·આગલ·ડાંશીનું·તલાવ·
થોડા·દાહડા·ઉપર·ખોદીઉંછે·
તેહની·શધલી·માંટી·તથા·શધલી
ઓગાલીઓ· શ્રી·મુમબઇની·ટં
કશાલમો·લાવવાશારૂં·હરેક·ઓ
ઇ·ઈ·બાબેનું·ઉંતરાટ·કરવા·રા
જીહેકિતો·તે·તારીખ· ૨૯ મી·
ચાલતા·જુન·મહીનાંની·બરેશ,પટ
વારને· દીને· અથવા· તેહની·આ
ગમચ· પર પોજલો·લશે * ઈ·વી
શેનાં·નાંણાં· યેબાર· અપતામો·
આપશે * અને·ઈ· વીશેનું·બીજું
જેકાંઇ·પુછવું·હોઈતો·શ્રી·મુમબ
ઇની·ટંકશાલમો· પુછેઆથી·મા
લમ·પડશે*

તા૦ ૨૨ મી·જુન· ૧૮૨૫

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Thursday next, the 23d Instant,
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS,

SINGLE Barrelled fowling Pieces, Pistols, Silver Hookah Bottoms, Curry Dishes, Table Ring Muffineers, Saucepans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Frames, &c.

A variety of Piece Goods, Thick woollen Cloths, good Quilts, Men's Beaver and China Waterproof Hats, &c.

Meadows Street, 22d June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A HOOKAH with Silver Mountings.....Rs. 80
An Infantry Officer's Chaco with gold Mountings as good as new, Size 7 Inches..... 40
A Case of Mathematical Instruments containing Triangular Compasses, reducing and Caliber Ditto &c. .. 75
McArthur's Court Martials, Toote Nameh, Gulistan of Sadi, Persian and Hindustani Works, James's Military Dictionary, Tytler's Military Law, &c.

Meadows Street, 22d June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
OF
FASHIONABLE NEW
PLATE
VIZ.

Silver Coffee Biggin.....	Rs.	240
1 Pair Silver Mugs.....		180
1 " Ditto Curry Dishes.....		950
1 " Ditto Soup Ladles.....		110
2 " Ditto Sauce Ditto.....		80

Sugar Tongs, Cheese and Butter Knives &c.

Meadows Street, 22d June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN ELEGANT
CURRICLE
WITH NEW HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 2000.
AND
A LONDON BUILT
BAROACHE
NEARLY NEW
WITH HARNESS
Rs 2000.

Meadows Street, 22d June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A HOOKAH with Silver Mountings.....Rs. 80
An Infantry Officer's Chaco with gold Mountings as good as new, Size 7 Inches..... 40

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

JAHANGHEER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE will draw Bills on Messrs. JAMES HUNTER JUNIOR & Co. of London, for sums not less than £200 at 1 | 10 per Rupee payable, at six months' sight, or at 1 | 9½ per Rupee, at 3 months' sight.

Bombay, 7th June, 1825.

BAXTER AND CO.

TAKE the present opportunity to acquaint their Friends that their orders are being prepared for despatch from the purchases made out of the regular Ships of the Season, and will be forwarded as soon as the weather will permit.

Bombay, 10th June, 1825.

GOOD EDUCATION.

AS this must be the anxious solicitude of every fond Parent desirous to introduce his Child or Children into the World, MESSRS. BAXTER AND Co. have been induced to comply with the request of the Lady named in the following lines to gave publicity to the Prospectus for the Education of Children, to which, from the belief of the care and attention that would be paid to the Children entrusted to her care, they have much pleasure in introducing her to the Indian Public, having witnessed the happiness of some of her pupils, and the satisfaction given towards them.

MRS. BUNDOCK

Having it in her power to offer many advantages to those Ladies who may be desirous of procuring an English Education for their daughters, solicits attention to the few particulars that can be comprised in an Advertisement. Her time has been for the last fourteen years wholly dedicated to the Education of Children, and from a close and minute observation of the youthful mind, she is now enabled to pursue a System that unites solid instruction with cheerful enjoyment. Her Pupils are not returned to their Parents superficially informed, but are completely grounded in the Sciences thought requisite to be imparted to them, and Masters of Eminence for the Ornamental Branches are selected, who most carefully attend to the elementary principles of their profession, and the progressive improvement of their Puplis. The House is in one of the best situations in the healthy and beautiful Village of Hampstead, and being within an easy drive (from four to five miles) of London, affords a facility of communication with the Friends and Guardians of the Children. The Young Ladies live entirely with Mrs. Bundock's family, and it is her particular object that those who may be entrusted to her care during the vacation should feel that no distinction is in any respect madebetween themselves her & her own Daughters.

Terms for Board, and every useful branch of Education, comprising an Elementary Course of History, Geography, Astronomy, English Grammar, French and Fancy work, 46 Guineas per annum.

Masters of Eminence for every accomplishment on the usual terms. For further Terms and Reference application may be made to the Rev. W. Harness M. A. Hampstead, Major Dodd, York Buildings, Gloucester Place, Paddington, Captain Gordon, Farnham, Surrey, G. Ghrimes. Esq. King's Parade, Chelsea, H. Gibbe, Esq. Broad Street, City, and Messrs. Baxter and Co. Bombay.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday, the 27th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

A LARGE Collection of Law and other valuable Books, and several double and single Barrelled Guns, some of them in excellent order, belonging to the late Mr. GEORGE LEIGHLER.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 22d June 1825.

D. CAWASJEE MANACKJEE

OPPOSITE THE ARMENIAN CHURCH

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has purchased some of the Investments of the latest Arrivals the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care and from the first Houses in England. Comprising an extensive assortment of the following Articles; which, in addition to his former extensive supplies are now ready for sale, Viz.

Hodgsons Pale Ale, York Hams, Pine Cheese, Red Herrings, Salted and preserved Salmon in prime order, Grocery, consisting of Bloom Raisins, dried Currants, Pearl Barley, Chocolate, Ground Coaco, Isinglass &c. Macorony, Cognac Brandy, Red Port in quart and Pint Bottles, Claret from Gledstanes, Round and Drab Beaver Hats and Gloves from Bicknell and Moore, Oilmans Stores, Consisting of small and large Bottles of Pickles and Sauces, Assorted Confectionary from Hoffman, Perfumery from Smyth and others, Plated ware, Sadlery, Consisting of Hunting and Side Saddles, Carriage & Buggy Harness Brass mounted, Horse Clothing and Colt breaking tackle, Whips, Carriage lamps, and Shammy Leather Skins, Stationary, Mathematical Instruments, Boots & Shoes, Hosiery, Playing Cards, & a small Assortment of Reading Books, of the latest Publications, Snuff and Boxes from Proctor, Coach Furniture, Winchester Pewter Measures, Cutlery from Everill Mason and others, Handsome Dressing Glasses, Patent Shot, Scales and Weights, Blacking from Day and Martin, Composition for cleaning Brass Harness &c. Waistcoat pieces of the newest paterns, Billiard Balls, Cues, Maces and Cricket Batts Drawing Colours in Cases, Flute and Music from Nicolson, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, Patent Glass, Ink Stands and Handsome cut Glass ware, Soda water, Japan Ink. Best Sexons Superfine Blue Military Coats and Fancy Neck Handkerchiefs and Guns and Pistols from Mortimer.

Bombay, 22d June 1825.

Passage to England

THE FINE SHIP

ABBERTON,

OF 500 TONS

Capt. Lucas Percival,

(OF THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS two or three Cabins disengaged, carries a Surgeon, and will Sail for London direct on the 2nd Proximo.

Particulars may be learnt on application to Captain PERCIVAL, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 22d June 1825.

Passage to England

THE FIRST CLASS

SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE

500 TONS

Stephenson Ellerby,

COMMANDER,

TO SAIL FOR LONDON ABOUT THE 20TH OF JULY

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

AT THE

OFFICE

OF

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Bombay, 22d June 1825.

Passage to the Clyde

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP

AMITY

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Johnson

COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL

FOR

GREENOCK

ON THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for passengers, and persons desirous of going themselves or of sending children direct to Scotland, without

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

being exposed to the trouble and expense of an intermediate journey, will find the present an eligible opportunity of doing so.

For particulars apply to the Commander at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.

N. B. A medical gentleman willing to undertake the duty of the Ship on the homeward voyage will receive a handsome allowance.

(2) Bombay, 22d June 1825.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT
BILLS ON ENGLAND

IN Sets of £520, £416, £312, £208, £104, and £52 each at Twelve Months' Sight---Tenders will be received by Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Rampart Row, 15th June, 1825,

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery,

FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 22d June 1825.

Bills on London.

PRINSEP and Co. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. at 6 Months' Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee, for sums not less than £200, and 1 | 9 for smaller sums.

Bombay, 22d June 1825.

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF

MR. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.

In Butts.....	750	Rupees.
In Hhds.....	375	ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases..	20	per doz.

From Christopher Smith Sons and Co.

In Butts.....	700	Rupees.
In Hhds.....	350	ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases..	19	Rs.per doz.

Madeira from Blackburn and Co.

In Pipe.....450		Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases..	16	Rs.per doz.

Cape Madeira per Pipe. 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.

Bombay, 22d June, 1825.

FOR SALE

AT THE

STABLE

NEAR THE OFFICE

of the

COURT OF REQUESTS

OF

C. Law Esq.

ONE EUROPE BAR OUCHE,

and

TWO STANHOPE GIGS,

JUST IMPORTED PER

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIP

WINDSOR.

Bombay, 22d June 1825.

Advertisement.

TWENTY Copies of the late Mr. MOON'S Botanical Work have been received this morning from Ceylon, and the Gentlemen of this Presidency who Subscribed for it in 1821, may now have their Copies by applying at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO.

They have also by the Abberton a few Copies of Sir John Phillipart's. East India Military Calendar 2 vols. Quarto, price 60 Rs.

Bombay, 1st June 1825.

Advertisement.

A LADY rather elderly from unexpected circumstances, is desirous of engaging herself as attendant for the passage to England either on a Lady or two Children. For particulars reference to be made thro' Mr. EGAN, of the Auditor General's Office, at Colaba.

(c.) Bombay, 22d June 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE at Bombay, for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Major GIDEON HUTCHINSON, late Resident at Mocha, deceased, to be granted to his Widow, and Executrix Mrs. EUPHEMIA HUTCHINSON. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st June 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

Bombay

VOL 36. WEDNESDAY, 22D JUNE,

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th JUNE, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 200 of 1825,—The following Cadets for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Hon'ble Company's Ships Inglis and Kellie Castle on the 6th Instant, and produced certificates and covenants of their appointment on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date.

The Cadets are promoted to Ensigns: their date of rank will be adjusted hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 353, Messrs. Charles B. Raitt,—arrived in the Kellie Castle.
No. 365, " Samuel Parr, do. do.
No. 368 " William Geddes do. do.

Medical Establishment.

Messrs. John Doig,—arrived in the Kellie Castle
" James Don, M. D.---arrived in the Inglis.
" Adams Lawrence do. do.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1825.

No. 201 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 26th Jaunary 1825.

PARA. 2. The Government of Bengal on the 29th of March 1823, promulgated an arrangement by which, pending a reference to us, the savings of non Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majesty's service stationed in the East Indies are remitted through the Company at the Exchange of 2 | 6 the Sonant Rupee.

3. Considering that this Regulation has a direct tendency to promote the welfare of His Majesty's Soldiers serving in India, and of their Families in Europe, without creating too heavy a demand upon our Home Treasury, we have not withheld from it our approbation, and being at the same time solicitous not only to grant every suitable indulgence to our own Soldiers, but also strictly to maintain the principle of placing them and His Majesty's Soldiers whilst serving in India upon a footing of equality, we have determined that the Regulation in question shall be extended to the non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Company's European Forces. We desire that you will issue a notification to this effect. You will be specially careful that the indulgence be restricted to cases in which the remittance shall be intended bona fide for the family of the Individuals by whom the savings may have been accumulated.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 21st February 1825.

Para 4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel George Midford.
Captain John McIntire,
Captain Robert Ogilby,
Surgeon J. G. Moyle,
Lieutenant T. R. Gordon,
Lieutenaut Colonel A. Hogg.

5. We have permitted Captain R. W. Flemming of your Establishment, to remain in the Country until the departure of the last Shi[p] the present Season 1824 | 25.

6. Captain Gilbert Melville of your Establi[sh]ment has received our permission to remain [in] this Country until the month of April next.

7. Surgeon G. A. Stuart of your Establishment has received our permission to remain in this Country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of the Season 1825—26.

Extract from the Separate Letter dated the 2d February 1825.

PARA 1st.—Having taken into our Consideration the situation in which certain Officers in our Service will be placed by the stop put to the promotion consequent on casualties on the Senior Lists, as directed in our Military Letter of the 25th November 1823 (PARA 112) We have resolved to allow all vacancies which shall occur on those Lists at the several Presidencies, in the first two years after the istroduction of the new Arrangements, to be filled up as formerly; so that instead of barring promotion from casualties occurring on those Lists after the 1st May 1824. such bar shall not operate until the 1st May 1826. We desire it, however, to be distinctly understood, that the indulgence which we have now authorized shall on no account be allowed to extend beyond the period we have specified.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1825.

No. 202 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders.

An Order by Major Sale, dated Kaira 2d of April, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Fortnam to take temporary Charge of the Medical Stores at that Station.

A Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Corseillis C. B. daded Surat 25th May directing Captain Crozier to take Charge of the Commissariat Department at that Station from Captain Reynolds until the arrival of Lieutenant R. Payne.

An Extract of an Order by Major Sale dated Kaira, 10th May, directing Assistant Surgeon Arnott to take Charge of the Medical Civil duties at that Station.

Bombay Castle, 11th June, 1825.

No. 203 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Marine Department, to relieve assistant surgeon Gibb from the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus, and to appoint Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dickson to that charge.

No. 204 of 1825,----The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in republishing the following General order of September 1818 prohibiting the shooting of Peafowl in the neighbourhood of the Villages of Guzerat, laments to add that a neglect of this necessary attention to the prejudices of the Native Inhabitants has, in a very late occurrence, led to the sacrifice of the life of one European Soldier and the severe wounding of another. He cannot, therefore, too earnestly call on the Officers Commanding Corps to see that the order is duly attended to.

Bombay Castle, 17th Sept. 1818.

" GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

" Several cases of a very serious nature having arisen from the shooting of Peafowl in

[redacted]

the Magistrate[s] several districts and sta[tions] are required to adopt the "nece[ssary] to give effect to this prohibition."

Bombay Castle, 14th June, 1825.

No. 205 of 1825.—The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Royal George on the 8th Instant, and produced the Certificates and Covenants on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date. The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensign.---Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

The Rank of Mr. W. C. Harris for the Engineers has already been settled by G. O. 8th July 1824.

Engineers.

Mr. W. C. Harris.

Infantry.

No. 268 Messrs. Thomas Jackson.
No. 304 " Molyneux Smith.
No. 309 " Geo. Duncan Wilson.
No. 334 " Atkins Hamerton.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Alex. Gibson.

By order of the Honorable the Gov. in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

16TH JUNE 1825.

First Lieutenant J. Betham to be a Junior Captain, vice Hall retired.—Date of Rank 21st June 1824.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Denton to be a First Lieutenant, vice Betham promoted.---Do. do. do.

Senior Midshipman T. E. Rogers to be a second Lieutenant, vice Denton promoted.---Do. do. do.

Second Lieutenant E. Pratt to be a first Lieut. vice Middleton deceased.---24th do. do.

Senior Midshipman G. Laughton to be a second Lieutenant vice Pratt promoted.---Do. do. do.

Senior Midshipman E. Squire to be a second Lieutenant, vice Goreham deceased.---17th July do.

Second Lieutenant M. Houghton to be a First Lieutenant, vice Hutley deceased.---18th Aug. do.

Senior Midshidman Curtis Clarke to be a second Lieutenant, vice Houghton promoted.---Do. do. do.

Junior Captain W. Bruce to be a Senior Capt. vice Barnes deceased.---10th Dec. do.

First Lieutenant D. Anderson to be a Junior Captain, vice Bruce promoted.---Do. do. do.

Second Lieutenant J. McDowal to be a first Lieutenant vice Bruce promoted.--- Do. do. do.

Senior Midshipman Thomas Clendon to be a second Lieutenant, vice McDowal promoted. ---Do. do. do.

By order of the Honorable the Gov. in Council.
D. GREENHILL *Acting Sec. to Govt.*

and is held in great esti-
s the resort of the surrounding
ce a year, in the month of Febru-
period a fair is held for the pur-
g their devotion, at the shrine of
the living god, to whom there is a
e erected nearly at the bottom of
, in which the Lingum is conspicu-
steps leading down to the sacred
e steep, and difficult, consisting of 200,
t mid way leads through a narrow exca-
n, sufficient merely for one person to pass,
ch would render it impregnable, provided
e plan of an iron-trap-door, like that of Dow-
etbad, was adopted. The sanctity of this shrine was well illustrated by a story related by a Brahmin, who recited it with much gravity and a tone of such solemnity, as indicated his thorough conviction of the fact, which he thus stated. At one of the fairs held at this place, a poor woman with an infant child, which she carried in a basket upon her head, after begging all day, found herself in the evening without the means of procuring food, upon which she declared her resolution to devote herself and Infant to the Deity, and forthwith precipitated herself with the Infant, head long from the fall, hoping to find in a better world the reward of her devotion. They were both it is said picked up unhurt, and subsequently provided for by the community, who attributed her miraculous escape to the interposition of the living god, at whose sacred shrine she had attempted to immolate herself and babe.

KOTAH,
30th May 1825.

On the appointment of one who had no musical powers, to a Chorister's place at Cambridge, merely because he was a freeholder of Northamptonshire.

" A singing Man, and yet not sing !
Come, justify your patron's bounty :
Give us a song."---" Excuse me, Sir, ;
My voice is---in another County."

On a student being put out of Commons for missing Chapel.

To fast and pray we are by Scripture taught
O could I do but either as I ought !
In both, alas ! I err ; my frailty such---
I pray too little, and I fast too much.

On a Petit Maitre Physician.

When Pennington, for female ills indites,
Studying alone not *what* but *how* he writes,
The ladies, as his graceful form they scan
Cry---with ill omen'd rapture---*Killing man* !

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. from 1*s*. 10*d*. to 1*s*. 10½*d*. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 Days 102¾ B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y R. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable 105 per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22D JUNE, 1825.

A singular scheme appears to have been resolved on by the Holy Alliance, for the punishment of England. In the latest accounts from Paris, the following exposition of this dreadful threat forms the most interesting part.

"LETTER FROM PARIS, DATED FEB. 13.

"At length the Holy Alliance has come to "a definite resolution on the subject of the independence of South America. Being unable to find a field of battle on which to combat England, it has determined on excluding her from the Continent, and closing up to her every access to it. As the troubles of Spain become every day more serious, and it is not known where the disorder may stop, the Holy Alliance has determined on attacking the evil in its source, and dismembering Spain, leaving the King Ferdinand a petty appearance of a kingdom, in the midst of his ancient monarchy. In consequence, it has been notified to England, that not having been able to prevent her from confiscating to her own advantage the rich Spanish possessions beyond sea, which form the fairest portion, the Holy Alliance, on his part, avails itself of its continental force to take possession of Spain and Portugal. In execution of this design, France acquires all that part of Spain which is situated on this side of the Ebro; and Russia takes Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, of which she has been desirous since 1814 to have a footing in the Mediterranean. Three hundred thousand French, German's and Russians, will put the last hand to this plan in the spring which approaches, and the doctrines of the Holy Alliance will reign without mixture from one end of the continent of Europe to the other.

"It is known here beyond a doubt, that the Jesuits keep up a very active correspondence with Ireland. The ignorance and fanaticism of the clergy of that country are a powerful lever, in the handling of which our political Abbes promise themselves great things. They desire, with all their heart, that England should adopt measures of rigour with respect to Ireland, in order to have a pretext for pushing to rebellion this superstitious and brave people, who have always been, at all periods in their history, ready to defend with arms in their hands their religion and its ministers.

"It may be concluded from all this, that the convulsion of this year has brought about the establishment of a new transitory state of things. This moral revolution has operated, through the force of circumstances, the seperation of England from the Holy Alliance, by interdicting to her all communication in future with the Continent. How long will this state of things last? It is not difficult to see that it cannot be long. Each power fortifies itself and takes positions.—Which will be the one which is forced to commence hostilities? The future alone can reveal this."

We are told, "it is in contemplation to erect assembly rooms at Madras, after the plan of those at Bombay" As the Committee have displayed so much taste, in the selection of a model, it is to be hoped they will pursue the Bombay system throughout, which is, to steal a march upon time, and show the present generation, what the edefice is likely to be, when robed in all the grandeur of antiquity, five

hundred years hence. The idea is perfectly new and deserves imitation, particularly as the arts, and even the building itself, will be much benefitted by it. Fifteen or twenty years, it is said; will be liberally allowed for travellers to make drawings, during which period the roots of peepel, and other trees, will bind the stones firmly together, and render the walls fit to bear the roof by obviating the danger arising from a settlement which is usual in all buildings hastily put together.

We feel a peculiar degree of regret, in declining to publish *Sketches* and *Sober reflections*, by *Veritas*. But he deserves something more from us than the mere apology of our deeming them unfit.

It is not often that merit can be assigned as a cause for rejection, but in the present instance it must be acknowledged, the author of this singular production has forced us into the anomaly, for his characters are *too* well drawn, which proves his ability, and while they admit of no doubt as to *either*, we are compelled to offer our tribute of praise without venturing to canvass for that of the public.—Genius and Prudence, are not often met with on intimate terms it is certain, but Veritas seems a perfect stranger to the good old lady, who, if but a common acquaintance, might have told him, that even Truth requires some assistance from the wardrobe, previous to a public introduction.—A newspaper ought certainly to be in some measure resembling a mirror, but he evidently believes it a downright shaving-glass, and offers a case of razors to complete the apparatus; forgetting the danger of meddling with edged tools, and the necessity of dipping in hot-water. It is evident our correspondent has been long estranged from the hum (we might add a syllable) of crowded cities. His descriptions are too minute, to emanate from a mind grown indifferent by habit and familiarity, and their being correct, seems more from intuitive penetration than the effect of experience. This facility of perception, is equally unfortunate for the possessor and those with whom he may come in contact; for he who will not, or cannot be deceived by the charms of novelty, enjoys but half the pleasure which falls to the share of most men, while those who dress up characters for the masquerade of life, lose the expected recompense of their labour, and are--found out: though, (whatever *they* may think), it would be much to their advantage if the reality were more frequently discovered under the assumed disguise.

Veritas, though happy in all he attempts to describe, is, perhaps, most so in his Icicles of fashion; they actually freeze one. His observations on Zerophrena, are such, as we *have* had many opportunities of making; but there being no Zerophrenas in Bombay, our penetration has much diminished for want of practice. We more particularly allude to his concluding reservation. "Notwithstanding all this, her eyes present an index promising much, which unfortunately is never to be come at, for the volume has been so unmercifully thumbed in the dullest pages, by the fools of fashion, that it opens eternally of itself in the same places, and all the rest seem glued together."

His general remarks we highly disapprove, as they are by no means universally applicable, and if supported in particular instances, give a wretched idea of the presidency where they originated. We may thank our stars it is not Bombay.—He says "Our nation has always been fond of imitating the French, but they are bunglers at it. A French Lady, celebrated for her wit, said, or wrote. "Je demande la paix à tout le monde, et je consens de bon coeur que notre nation se contente de dominer par ses modes, son luxe, et son frivole rafinement d'esprit." "They certainly govern us in the fashions of dress, and also in cooking, but in one respect she was in error. Their light refinements of wit the English have nothing to do with; they are too much trouble & not to be purchased. A French woman puts on her most brilliant conversation with her jewels, and dresses to please the ear as well as the eye; but an English woman often appears in such distress, as to leave her wit, vivacity, and most engaging manners, in pledge for the pearls, or diamonds which ornament her person: and such is the vile enchantment of the word *party*, it transforms an angel to a statue." All this *we* are bound to deny.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Jackson, Ft. Adjt.
Capt. Low, Madras Infantry.
Cornet Havelock, 16th Lancers.
Lieut. Benjn. Johnston, Nizam's Service.
Lieut. John Laing, Pioneers.
DEPARTURES.—None.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 16th, Ship Lord Castlereagh, J. K. Durant, Commander, from China, 10th April, Batavia 15th May.

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh:—Mrs. Morley, Captain Binning, Mr. Morley.

DEPARTURES.—June 16th, Imaum's Ship Wootmany, Mulla Mahomud, Nacqudah, to Madras.—17th, Brig Dadaloy, P. Thisselle, Commander, to Tellicherry.—Do. Spanish Ship Primeiro de Marso, D. J. S. Asperoz, Commander, to Madras and Manilla.—18th, Brig Dotherel, (formerly Dadaloy), James Hill, Commander, to Madras and Calcutta.—19th, The H. C's Pilot Brig Mermaid, A. Penn, Commander, to Calcutta.—Do. Persian Ship Rahimany, Syed bin Sultan, Nacqudah, to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers by Wootmaney:—Lieut. Black, Bay.

Ditto by Brig Mermaid:—Capt. J. Law, Cornet Havelock.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ogle Castle, for London.
Abberton, for Ditto.
Cornwall, for Liverpool.
Royal George, for London.
Windsor, for China.
H. C. Vansittart for Do.
Isglis, for Do.
Lowjee, for Ditto.
Arab.—Sultaney, for Mauritius.
Foolke, for Pinang &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 25, Ship Boyne, Thomas Lawson, from London 5th January, and Madras 17th May.—Do. Brig John Shore, E. Arthur, from Rangoon 1st May.—Do 26, H. C. Ship Bridgewater, J. R. Manderson, from England 2d February.—Do, Brig Kent, Symers, from Rangoon 1st May.—Do Ship Volunteer, W. J. Crawley, from Rangoon 11th May.—Do 29, Ship Rockingham, Charles Beach, from London 8th January, Cape of Good Hope 19th March, and Madras 22d May.

Passengers per Boyne, from London:—Messrs. Wm. Buller, Wm Jervis, Edward Munro, A. Nesbitt, A. J. B. Ogilby, D. Plumby, R. Meares, Wm. Milford, and Liston, Cadets; Mrs. M. Lavery; and 80 Lascars, the Crew of the late Ship Victory.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Bridgewater;—Mrs. Hamilton; Miss Hamilton; Master George Hamilton; Victoria Hamilton, an infant; Lieutenant Hamilton, H. M. 16th Lancers; Messrs. James Wemyss and John Graham, Cadets; Captain Bouillie, H. M. 38th Foot; Captain Jacob, H. M. 44th Regt; Lieut. Boyes, H. M. 38th Foot; Lieutenant Windus, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Lieutenants Moore, Baylee, and Keer, H. M. 87th Regt; Lieut. Smith H. M. 44th Regt; Ensign Louthe, H. M. 28th Foot; Ensign Doyle, H. M. 87th Foot; Ensigns Delvind and Dodgin, H. M. 44th Regt; Cornet Johnston, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Cornet Neale, H. M. 16th Lancers; Mr. A. T. Urquhart; 45 Privates, 5 Women, and 7 Children.

Passengers per Volunteer from Rangoon:—Major R. Sale, H. M. 13th Regiment; Captain W. F. Smith, H. M. 47th Regiment: Lieutenant Steward, H. M. 47th Regiment; and Captain Campbell, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons.

Passengers per Rockingham from London.—Mrs. Dr. Reddie; Mrs. Beaty; Miss Beaty; Miss Christopher; Miss Green, Miss Griffin; H. Williams, Esq. Bengal C. S.;——Thompson Esq. Free Merchant; Messrs. Gordon, Wyndham, Lamb, Platt, Wallace, and Moore, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.—May 24, Ship Lord Amherst, Edward Hughes, for Cheduba.—May 25. Ship Princess Charlotte, J. Blyth, for London—French Ship Bonne Sophie, Bonnefet, from Gibraltar and Marseilles.—May 27. Ship Stanmore, J. R. Ellis, for China via Singapore.—May 28, Ship Hydery, G. D. O. Eales, for Arracan—Brig Sun, W. Gillet, for Penang and China—French Ship Delphine, A. Berthault, for Bourbon.—May 29. Ship Frances Charlotte P. Johnson, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, French Ship La Jenne Laure, Captain Langlois, from Canara 8th May, and last from Pondicherry.—2d, Schooner Fly, Captain G. Andrews from Bombay 18th May.—3d, H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain J. Hine, from London 9th March.—Do. Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain Ringwald, from Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d, Bark George, Captain J. Poulson, from Vizapatam and Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—Yesterday the 17th instant at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Lieutenant Bruce Seton, Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor and Son of the late Sir Alexander Seton, Bart to Miss Jane Elphinston, Daughter of John Elphinston, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment.—On Tuesday the 7th instant, at St. George, by the Revd. Mr. Davis, Mr. J. Evers a draftsman at the Quarter Master General's Office to Miss Anne Adams.

DEATHS.—At Indore on the night of the 7th inst, of Cholera, John Warner, Esq., Surgeon of the 13th Regt. Bombay N. I. Few men have fallen victims to this dreadful Malady, more sincerely and universally regretted, and in his Regiment more particularly his loss will be long and severely felt. Having been suddenly ordered to afford Medical aid to a detachment attacked by Cholera, he was urged by his own generous and humane disposition to make unusual exertions to overtake them, the fatigue of which, added to his unremitted attention in administering to the wants of the sick, brought on this deeply lamented event.—At Poona, on the evening of the 11th of June, Jane, the eldest child of Dr. Conwell, aged 16 Months and 9 days.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—At Worthing, on the 30th of December last, Eliza, the Lady of T. C. Fraser, Esq. of the Civil Service of this Establishment.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 24th May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend M. Thomason, Mr. Charles Lefevre, to Caroline, relict of the late George Rowland, Esq.—At Calcutta, on the 26th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. George Ackland, to Miss Elizabeth Draper Hudson.—At Calcutta, on the 26th May, Serjeant Frederick Otto, Overseer in the Clothing Department, Fort William, to Eliza, the amiable Daughter of Serjeant Foley of Coolie Bazar.—At Calcutta, on the 26th May, Thomas Gustavus Rochfort, Esq. Al-

pore, to Miss Mary Anne Hodges, Daughter of the late Captain Hodges, Bengal Cavalry.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 14th of April, the lady of Major G. Jackson, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.—At Vepery, on the 10th May, the wife of Mr. P. Reiley, of a son.—At Kedgeree, on the 12th May, on board the Larkins, the Lady of Major Hawtrey, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.—At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 22d May, Mrs M. A. Pereira, of a Son.—At Mohunpore, near Kishnaghur, on the 24th May, the Lady of J. Lintard, Esq. Junior, of a Daughter.—At Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th May, Mrs. Andrew Jewell, Junior, of a Daughter.—At Chowringhee, on the 28th May, the Lady of the Reverend Thomas N. Steven, District Chaplain of Dinapore, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Dinapore, on the 21st May, after a few hours illness of the Cholera, Mrs, Broadbent, wife of Captain Broadbent Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Dinapore Division,—At Dinapore, on the 2gh May, Robert Harvey, the infant Son of Captain and Mrs Marshall, Bengal Artillery, aged 9 months and 10 days,—At Calcutta, on the 23d May, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Charlotte Bruce, wife of Mr. J, G, W, Bruce, aged 25 years and 9 months,—At Calcutta, on the 23d May, Master James Gorriester Tulloh, second Son of the late James Tulloh, Esq. aged 15 years and 4months,—At Calcutta, on Tuesday last, the 24th May, died Maha Rajah Ramchunder Roy Bahadoor of an old maladay.—At Lacca, on Tuesday last, the 24th May, whither she had proceeded for the benefit of her health, Mrs, P, S. D'Rozario, aged 25 years, 6 months and 5 days.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday last, the 25th May, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, the Lady of Mr John Thomas, aged 32 years. 2 months and 21 days.—Baboo Munymadhub Dutt, aged 35 years, inhabitant of Hautkholah, well known for his learning and erudition in the Bengally, Persian and Arabic languages. He suddenly got a head-ach on the 24th of Boishaukh, which brought on a fever on the 6th, and on the 27th at noon, he died to the great regret of his whole family.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th May, at the Mount, the Lady of Lieutenant H. S. Foord, Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, of a Son.—At Pondicherry, on the 30th May the Lady of John Benjamin Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Berhampore, on the 18th May, (in consequence of her delivery of a Son) Mrs. Elizabeth Adam, aged 38 years, wife of Mr. Stephen Adam, writer in the Collector's Cutcherry at Berhampoor.—At the residency of his Brother, in Choultry Plain, on the morning of the 1st June, Captain F. Robson, of the 31st Regiment N. I. or T. L. I.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
RATE OF PREMIUM.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA, 30TH MAY 1825.	[SELL.
Rs. As.		Rs. As.
0 0	Remittable Loan, at 6 Per Ct.	0 0
0 0	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 per Ct. Do.	0 0
0 0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto	0 0
0 0	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued do.	0 0
0 0	Per Cent Loan	0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	1 10½ On London at 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees	1 11½ a 2
	Bombay 30 Days' sight per 100 Bombay Rupees	98 *
	Madras 30 Days Do. 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.	
	Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.	
	Bank Shares, Premium 5400 to 5500 per Cent.	

FROM THE CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, MAY 28, 1825.—The following Copy of a Despatch from Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. T. S. is published for general information:

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.
Secretary to Govt. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM,

SIR,—On the 24th instant I arrived, with the head of my column, in the neighbourhood of Shuidain Mew, eight miles from this place, and concerted measures with Captain Alexander, commanding the Flotilla, for attacking Prome on the following day: I have, however, the honour to inform you, that the Enemy did not await our advance, but retired during the night, apparently in the greatest confusion, and I yesterday morning, took possession of the place without firing a shot, the Enemy leaving in the different works, about one hundred pieces of Artillery, and extensive granaries, well filled with grain. The surrounding hills were generally fortified to their very summits, and commanded our advance, presenting a position of a very formidable appearance, and, in reality, so naturally strong, that ten thousand steady soldiers could have defended it against any attack of ten times that force. The Stockade itself is complete, and great labour must have been bestowed upon it; indeed, both in materials and workmanship, it surpasses any thing we have hitherto seen in the country.

The town was on fire when we entered it, but whether intentionally so, or by accident, I cannot ascertain. One whole quarter, has been completely reduced to ashes, and with it, I regret to say, much grain has also perished.

The inhabitants are coming in in great numbers, and even Chiefs of town and villages are now sueing for passes of protection. They appear highly delighted in being relieved from a state of oppressive tyranny, that either compelled them to take up Arms in a hopeless cause, or drove them into the jungles with their families, to lead a life of wretchedness and want.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head Quarters, Prome, 26th April 1825.

UL AN DEET, 14th APRIL, 1225. "During the time the marine column remained in front of Donabew, three men came on board the Head Quarter Boat, with an account of the defeciton of three Chiefs from the Burman cause, but the deception was too palpable to be mistaken, and the vagabonds were immediately secured as spies; one of the three appeared to stand aloof as a person of less consideration than his friends, but did not escape the suspicion of the Sailors, one of whom accosting the man in English said "well you'll be hanged in about five minutes, and here's a glass of brandy for you, to keep your heart up." The fool replied in English "no, I thank you, Sir," and afterwards confessed the whole story had been fabricated by Bundoola in order that this Linguist might go on board the fleet and overhear what was passing: He speaks English intelligibly and Portuguse tolerably, and having been on the spot has given us much information upon the commencement of the war in Aracan.

He laughs at the idea of the three Rajahs having in any one instance acted upon their own responsibility or authority, and asserts that regular couriers with the most positive and pointed orders upon every point were regularly sent from Ava: when the war began to assume a serious aspect, Maha Bundoola was ordered down, with some veteran troops who had fought under his Banner in Assam; but he never took the field, merely assuming a general superintendance of the war. The Linguist was present at the Ramoo affair, where the first Rajah Menghi-Maha Sere Soura, commanded the Burmese force, amounting he says to about 6000 men of whom 3000 had Musquets. Bundoolah, ordered the Ramoo Stockade to be built and had some of his own men in it, but he never visited it, remaining almost constantly in Arracan, until the King's order arrived to march with all possible haste with as many men as could be spared to drive the English from Rangoon. The Stockade was in consequence immediately evacuated; the Bundoolah with his own column, 15,000, marching upon Sembenghuin, and the 2d Rajah Menghi Maha Menga-Rajah marching with his people along the Sea Coast for Donabew. The united forces of the three Rajah's amounted to 10,500 men, and of these only 6000 remained in Arracan under the 1st Rajah, who is charged with the defence of the Province, and would no doubt call forth a Levy en Masse on hearing of General Morrison's advance. The Linguist was left some time in Arracan, and joined his master only about a month ago in Donabew, where he found him high in favour with the supreme chief, and his own situation much more honorable and dangerous than agreeable.

Bundoola's sway over the public mind, and over the King himself it is said to have been most powerful; he knew well how to conciliate, and his own soldiery are said to have been sincerely attached to him; where that tie did not exist, he substituted terror; and never allowed humanity or feeling to interfere with the least of his arrangements; As an instance in point; when our Flotilla was passing up under the fire of Donabew, the Officer commanding the Artillery in the Fort was killed at his gun, and no man would step forward to take his place. Bundoola was standing by and had to chop off seven heads, before he brought his people to a sense of shame, or rather a sense of fear, and remanned the deserted gun. Peter the Great succeeded in making a gallant army by these very means; and why should not Maha Bundoola with much materials, have also in time succeeded?

When we entered the fort, at one gun we found a head in a basket, probably placed there to remind the Gunners of the certain consequence of the slightest retrograde. Menghi Meangoo is spoken of as the most likely person to succeed Bundoolah; if indeed this headstrong Court does intend prosecuting hostilities farther.

The latest news from Prome is as follows:—The Prince of Sarawuddy, retired to Serai, two days march, and left the command with Meou-loo ding, a creature of Sarawuddy's; Bundoola's Chiefs had arrived there with some men, and the country people called into work, in putting the old fort in a state of defence—they are Stockading it with solid trees, three sides already finished, but we are afraid the fourth will not be ready against our arrival. The fort contains guns, and an Army is said to be on its way down from Ava.

It is strange we can hear not a word of General Morrison—Carrians have been sent towards him once or twice, but they have not

(Continued in the Supplement.)

EUROPE.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, FEB. 7.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL brought down His Majesty's answer to the address of the house voted on Thursdy last, which was ordered to be entered on the journals.

The house was then called over for the purpose of fixing the order in which peers are to attend on the days on which appeals are heard. Several peers were excused on account of age, indisposition, &c.

Lord CLIFDEN wished to correct a mistake which had gone abroad with respect to what he said in the debate on the address of the house to His Majesty. Their lordships might recollect that he had stated that a right reverend prelate in Ireland did not approve of the Bible Societies. In the *Morning Chronicle*, however, it was stated, that he had said the Archbishop of Tuam was hostile to these societies. Now, that right reverend prelate would be much surprised at such an assertion, as he was a great supporter of the Bible Societies. He did not mention this with a view to any complaint or further proceeding on the subject, but solely for the purpose of correcting the misrepresentation.

A person from the Treasury presented a variety of papers, pursuant to order of the house and acts of Parliament.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN wished to ask the noble earl opposite two questions. The noble earl had given notice of a motion for a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland. Last year, when a similar committee was appointed, he (Lord Lansdown) proposed that the inquiry should be extended to the whole of Ireland, and not confined to the disturbed districts only. The powers of the committee of last year were, however, limited, and he was afraid that that example might be followed on the present occasion. He therefore wished to know whether it was the intention of the noble earl to limit the committee he was now to move for in the same way as that of last year.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that the motion he intented to make for a committee would not be the same as that of last year. He would propose that the inquiry should extend to the whole of Ireland, or, in other words, that no part of Ireland, should be exempt from the investigation of the committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN apprehended, and the same apprehension he believed, existed generally in the house, from what passed on Thursday night, that it was not his intention to lay on the table any papers connected with that part of His Majesty's speech which related to the state of Ireland.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL observed, that the noble marquis's impression of what he had said was right. He did not intend to lay on the table any papers relating to the state of Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN being so informed, gave notice that he would to-morrow move an address to His Majesty for copies of all despatches received from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland upon the origin, progress, and consequences of political and religious societies in that country.

Lord COLCHESTER brought up a report from a committee for regulating the offices of the House of Lord.

Earl GROSVENOR expressed his approbation of the regulations which had been carried into effect. In the office of clerk of Parliament, a considerable alteration had taken place, and though of the salaries of the clerks had been raised, the public would not feel any increased burden from the change. He thought that the whole establishment was much better regulated than in its former state, and he congratulated their lordships on the appointment of the committee from which the report proceeded.

SCOTCH JUDICATURE.

The LORD CHANCELLOR called to their lordships' recollection a bill for regulating the judicature of Scotland, which had passed that house of the last session. Before that bill was brought in, a commission of injuiry had been appointed. The commissioners were selected from among the persons best qualified and able to give information on the subject. A report was made by the commission to the house, and a bill conformable to the recommendations of the report was introduced and passed, and sent down to the Commons, where it received considerable amendments in consequence of some Scotch publications on the subject. It was not thought fit by their lordships to adopt the amendments thus made, and the bill was lost. He intended therefore to bring in a new bill in precisely the same form as that of last session, and if any further light could be thrown on the subject, that bill might undergo alterations when before their lordships' committee.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The noble and learned Lord next said, that as he was now on his legs, he would address to their lordships a few words relative to joint stock companies, on the subject of which he had on Thursday last given notice that it was his intention to bring in a bill. He did not mean to go farther than he had then stated, but he thought it right to observe, that in point of fact he was not aware that a suit which related to the subject to which he proposed to call their lordships' attention was actually pending before the Court of King's Bench, and that the Lord Chief Justice gave judgment on that on the very day on which he had addressed their lordships. He did not mean to say what the law was; but, whatever it might be—and he did not wish it to be understood that he had not made up his mind upon that point—the public ought not to be left in the present state of uncertainty on the subject. His lordship, in rather a low tone of voice, then proceeded to state, as we understood him, that his bill would not apply to companies already constituted, or which might be constituted by charter or act of Parliament. But, whatever might be the existing law, it could never be intended that the public should stand in this situation—that before the authority of the Crown or Parliament shall be given to constitute a joint stock company, persons should be permitted to sell at an enormous profit the shares of that company, which was nothing more nor less than laying a bait for their own benefit, by which innocent individuals were great sufferers. The object of his measure should therefore be to prevent the transferring of shares of any joint stock company shall have received the sanction of a charter or an act of Parliament.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE wished the noble and learned lord to consider what the house ought first to do, in order to ascertain the law. The regular mode of proceeding in such a case would be to ask the judges what is the law, and upon their answer, a declaratory bill might be introduced.

The LORD CHANCELLOR did not think that declaring the law would answer the purpose he had in view, as the penalties inflicted by the 6th Geo. I. were so severe. The transgression of the statute might be allowed to go on, because the effects of *premunire* and loss of goods and chattels were so enormous, that it was probable nobody would be disposed to enforce them. His object was to prevent persons out of doors from transgressing the law with impunity, which would not be accomplished by a declaratory law.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. JAMES GRATTAN presented a petition from the vintners of Dublin, against the licensing duties in Ireland, and for their assimilation to those in England.

Mr. H. DAVIS presented two petitions, one from the parish of St. Leonard, and the other from the parish of St. Nicholas, in the city of Bristol, praying for a repeal of the window-tax.

Mr. BRIGHT seconded the prayer of these petitions

Mr. BENETT said a few words in their support, after which they were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALCRAFT, on behalf of his right hon. friend the member for Waterford, postponed from Thursday next to Tuesday se'nnight, his motion regarding the levy of church-rates in Ireland.

Mr. Alderman HEYGATE gave notice of a motion on to-morrow week, regarding the usury laws. We understood him to say that his object was directly the reverse of that contemplated by Mr. Sergeant Onslow in his motion which stands for to-morrow.

Mr. S. RICE, seeing the right hon. secretary for Ireland in his place, asked him whether he intended to give any opposition to the motion which he (Mr. Rice) was going to bring forward on Wednesday next—namely, that the evidence taken before the select committee appointed in the last session for inquiring into the disturbances in Ireland be laid before the house.

Mr. GOULBURN replied, that he had no intention of opposing the hon. gentleman's motion. The reason which he had for opposing it last session existed no longer.

Mr. BANKES, sen. presented a petition from the trustees of the British Museum, praying for the usual annual grant.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the order of the day for the consideration of the Lord Commissioners' speech was read.

The Clerk of the House then read the following sentence from the Lord Commissioner's Speech: —"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—His Majesty has directed us to inform you that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that the house do resolve itself into a committee of supply *pro formâ* to-morrow, to consider further of His Majesty's Speech.—Ordered.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER read at the bar His Majesty's most gracious answer to the address.—It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUME moved, that there be laid on the table an account of the quantity of British spirits which had paid duty from the 5th of July, 1790, to the 5th of January, 1825, showing the number of gallons which had paid duty in Scotland, the rate of duty per gallon, the amount of revenue arising from it, and also the number of gallons exported in each year. The object of this motion was to show, that the different rate of duty which existed in England, Scotland,, and Ireland, opened a wide door to smuggling between the three countries. It would likewise prove, he believed, that in proportion as the duty had been reduced, the consumption of the article on which it was placed had increased. In Ireland the amount of revenue arising from the duty of 2s. per gallon was greater than that which arose from the duty of 5s. per gallon. If such were the case, was it not high time to put a stop to a system of duties which inevitably led to smuggling in the first instance, and to riot and murder in the second? Scarcely a day elapsed without their reading of some fray between the smugglers

and the revenue officers, which terminated in the death of some of the contending parties. There was nothing but a mere imaginary line to divide England from Scotland; and yet, at one side of this line the duty was 2s, and at the other 10s. 6d. per gallon. This was a temptation too great to be resisted. He suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the present was a fit time to appoint a committee to inquire into the operation of heavy duties upon all articles of general consumption. He thought that if such inquiry were made, which would come most graciously from his Majesty's Ministers, it would be found that all such duties might be reduced without injuring the revenue of the country.

Mr. CURWEN pressed upon the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the dreadful state in which the northern countries were in consequence of the difference in the duty on British spirit in England and Scotland. Conviction might follow conviction for smuggling them into England; but they were of little use, except in filling our gaols with prisoners, who were afterwards turned out upon the country as hardened offenders.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that he would tomorrow move for the number of free subjects who had been banished, without trial, from India, since the year 1813. On the 3d of March—(we think, but could not hear distinctly)—he should move for a select committee on the church of Scotland; and on the 4th of March he shoutd move to withdraw from Ireland the Viceroy and all his establishment, with a view of giving to that country the full benefit of the act of union. (A laugh.)—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from Newton Abbott and Newton Bushell, in Devonshire, against the duty on coals carried coastwise.

Their Lordships proceeded to ballot for fixing the order in which Peers are to attend to hear appeals.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose, in pursuance of the notice he gave yesterday, to move a humble address to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to lay before the house any despatches which might have been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relating to political and religous societies existing in that country, and their consequences. He was induced to obtrude himself on this occasion on the house, because, in the speech by which the session had been opened, His Majesty was made to say that Ireland had partaken in the general prosperity of the empire, and that, with respect to tranquillity, a great improvement had taken place in the state of the country; but it was added, that there existed in that country associations of a mischievous nature, irreconcileable with spirit of the constitution. Combining these passiges of His Majesty's speech with that which immediately follows, and which contains a recommendation to their lordships to adopt measures for the remedying the evil thus pointed out;—combining with this recommendation, too, the indisposition shown by the noble earl opposite, to communicate that information which would be necessary to enable their lordships to form a right opinion on the subject—combining, he said, all those circumstances, he felt the house to be placed in a most singular and unprecedented situation—unpreceedented, because he did not remember an instance of any new restriction, even in time of war and public danger, having been imposed on the rights and liberties of the people, without a committee having been appointed, in the first place, to inquire into the alleged evil, or the whole proceeding having been preceded by a communication of the documents containing the evidence on which it might be alleged that it had become necessary to impose restrictions on the freedom hitherto enjoyed by his Majesty's subjects; and it was not upon any one class of his subjects, but upon all classes, that this new measure was to fall. The freedom of individuals was, it appeared, intended to be limited in a way hitherto unpreceedented. He had a right to assume this, for if there was any law capable of correcting the evil complained of, he could not suppose that there was any indisposition either in this country or in Ireland to enforce it. The acts of the associations then, which were referred to in His Majesty's speech, whether morally right or not, must be legal as the law now stood. Their lordships were, however, called upon atjonce, without any knowledge of the evil said to exist, to apply a cure, to provide a remedy for a danger at the moment when that danger was not pretended to be imminient (hear)—at the moment when the country was declared to be in a state of uncommon prosperity—at the moment when, however much men might differ as to the causes, all parties agreed that unusual tranquillity prevailed in Ireland, even in those parts of the country hitherto most disturbed. Different accounts of the cause of this extraordinary tranquillity were given by different parties. The friends of the Catholic Association asserted that it was all owing to their endeavours to promote peace. The friends of the Lord-Lieutenant said, that it was owing to his prudent management, and the firmness in the exercise of the power confided to him. The friends of his Majesty's ministers, on the contrary, insisted that it was entirely owing to the wise measures which the Administration had had for the last two years adopted with respect to Ireland. Other persons, he did not mean members of their lordships' house but of the other house of Parliament, might allege, with at least equal truth, that the present tranquillity of Ireland was owing to the many judicious amendments introduced by them into these much-boasted measures of his Majesty's ministers. But whatever difference of opinion there might exist as to the cause of the tranquillity, there was but one as to the fact; and he had, therefore, a right to assert that either there was not in Ireland a body willing to distub, or, what would answer his argument equally well, a body able to disturb the peace of the country. What a moment then was it, which was chosen for this extraordinary proceeding! As if some great conspiracy had been discovered, some dreadful treason burst forth, their lordships were to be called upon to impose new and unheard-of restrictions on the liberties of the people, without giving themselves the trouble to inquire into the existence of the supposed evil, or its specific nature, if it existed. This, too, they were called upon to do in a case which, as he should show by-and-by, was one which no law could reach. But he should perhaps be told that all inquiries of the nature of those which Parliament was accustomed to institute on similar occasions, were necessary on this, because their lordships had only to govern their proceedings by the notoriety of the case. If, however, there was any one case or subject on which it was impossible to use this argument of notoriety, the present was that one, because it was a case in which the persons who had the best opportunities of information had been most notoriously deceived. He did not mean to allude to the imperfect knowledge of persons in this country, or sitting in that house; but to the law-officers in Ireland, whose business it was to inquire into the nature of the case, and who had the best means of obtaining a knowledge of it. They had, however, as it appeared—and this seemed to be owing to the very nature of the subject—allowed themselves to be completely deceived. That the Irish public was not hostile to the Catholic Association, might be inferred from the result of the late prosecution of one of its members. In that case the witnesses produced to support the charge turned round and contradicted themselves; and this defeat of the law officers of the Crown took place, not before a petty, but before a grand jury. He would be doing injustice to the talents of the legal persons to whom he had alluded—and no one rated their talents higher than he did—if he supposed that they were accurately acquainted with the state of the facts when they went before the grand jury. The subject, indeed, was one of a nature on which they were liable to be deceived, and all the information they had received had left them in the dark as to what really passed within the walls of the Association against which they had proceeded. He, therefore, must conclude that the present was in a peculiar manner one of those subjects, in which their lordships, instead of relying upon assertions, loose reports, and newspaper statements, ought, before they committed themselves in so difficult a task as finding a remedy for the evil, to inquire strictly into its nature. When any measure was proposed to be adapted, arising out of any imputed danger, more especially when that measure was one which affected the rights and privileges of the people, all persons would surely agree with him that it was necessary for their lordships to satisfy themselves on three points. They had in the first place to satisfy themselves that there existed a great evil to be corrected. They had next to satisfy themselves as to what was the nature of that evil, and by what remedy it could be put down. They must in the third place satisfy themselves that in thus extinguishing the evil of which they complained they did not create a greater mischief in its stead. Now, in all these points their lordships required information which could only be obtained through the despatches he called for. Considering however, the uncertain nature of the evil—considering how difficult it was to apply a remedy to it, their lordship must perceive how particularly necessary it was in this case to learn what the nature of the evil was from those who had the best opportunities of konwing it. This was the only method by which they could judge what remedy ought to be applied. They were about to engage in a task the execution of which, even with the information he called for, and most certainly without it, would be of a most difficults nature. It was one of which their lordships might see the commencement, but of which they could not foresee the end. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord on the woolsack was reported to be the parent of the forthcoming measure; but under whatever auspices it might be introduced, be was sure that it required so much nicety, such exquisite legal tact, that it could not be committed to any other than the highest and ablest hands. The noble and learned lord had undertaken a task which would require all his ingenuity. No man had a higher sense of his talents than he had, but after all he could conjecture. and every estimate he could form of the abilities which the noble and learned lord was bringing, or had by this time brought to the task, he could not anticipate any success to the measure which was about to be introduced. In the absence of all information, he was under the necessity of collecting from report what the intended measure was to be. If, as was said, the object of the measure was to extinguish the Catholic Association and the Catholic rent—if the noble and learned lord could accomplish this without disturbing in a very considerable degree the existing relations of society, he must acknowledge that the noble and learned lord would surpass any chancellor that ever existed before him; but he would tell him, that unless he could pass a law, making it penal for persons saying that they placed confidence in others.—unless he was able to prevent people from giving away their money—unless he could prevent the sentiments expressed by the mouth of

one man from reaching the mouth of another, and the money of one man from passing into another man's pocket---unless he could do all this he would do nothing. The noble and learned lord would do well to look at the consequences of such an event, for it was most difficult and hazardous; but he must say, that if the noble and learned lord were capable of doing it, he would immortalize himself. Before he proceeded further on this point, he would just notice an argument that would probably be urged in support of the intended measure. Indeed. he knew that the noble earl opposite, in order to smooth the proceeding through that house, had resolved to say that it was not a substantive bill, but merely an amendment of the Convention Act. Now there was a most material difference between the two measures, and one which those who brought this forward would do well to consider. The Conventiou Act was passed to prevent a form of proceeding which, whether it was an offence or not, was a tangible object. He would not enter into any discussion of the principles of Government at the present moment; but, while waving all questions of that sort, he should be sorry to give an unqualified opinion against delegation, because the greatest and best men which this country ever produced had considered delegation a fit and constitutional mode for the people to resort to, in order to obtain a redress of grievances. The Catholics might, on this question, quote the opinion of a noble friend of his—the noble lord who lately moved an address to the throne, and whose openion can surely have lost none of its authority with the other side of the house,—that delegation was not only innocent, but a proper and legal remedy for grievances. He, however, admitted that delegation was a practice perfectly tangible by law, and one, he must also own, which he thought ought not to exist in Ireland in the present state of the country. In like manner, the law against secret oaths was a law capabable of application. Their lordships might say that the outward form of an oath should not be administered, for that form was, like the conventional delegation, a tangible object. But now, when there was no outward form, when no compulsion or binding by oath was resorted to, and when all that was done was founded in confidence, he would ask what could be accomplished by any law more than merely getting rid of certain words? The noble earl opposite might object to the term "association," or they might object to the term "rent," especially to the latter, as it was an object with many people that every thing under shat name should take a very different direction. Their lordship would recollect that a secretary for Ireland had set himself against the word "commitee," and he succeeded in getting rid of it, but the term "association" took its place. In like manner the noble and learned lord might get rid of the words "association" and "rent," but the question was, would not the people still meet and still pay rent in spite of the law? The noble and learned lord would find that his task was more difficult than even that which another sort of Chancellor encountered, when he endeavoured to make the people of Ireland pay money against their inclination. Finding it extremely difficult to make them pay any thing, he applied a remedy to the evil, which was by not asking them to pay at all—namely, by remitting the taxes. The noble and learned lord would find it a hard task to prevent the Irish from paying their own money in any way in which they wished to pay it. Whatever might be the law, it was always difficult enough to get money into one's pocket, but he never heard of any difficulty in getting money out of it. He was perfectly convinced that the noble and learned lord would not obtain his object, either with the Association or the rent: the people would still fall upon some method of assembling; and with regard to the rent, which was thought so alarming, the noble and learned lord certainly could never cause it to be less, but his measure might very well cause it to be more. The effect of the noble and learned lord's measure was likely to resemble that of a proceeding which occurred in the old French Academy. The poet Piron being about to publish a comedy, applied to a member of the Academy, who was not much respected, to make a speech against it, and state that it was a most detestable work, and he would be sure to sell every copy. Now had he been a member of the Catholic Association, and could have gained access to the noble and learned lord, knowing that Parliament was going to meet, he should have asked him to any that the Catholic rent was a very bad thing, and then he was sure that it would soon be doubled. Here he would venture to tell their lordships an anecdote which, though relating to ancient Irish history, was not unconnected with the present subject. In a remote period of the connexion of the two countries, he believed as far back as Henry V., when those acts of violence which had always been too frequent in Ireland prevailed to a great extent, the Irish were accustomed to vociferate two exclamations, or invocations, he did not know which to call them, but the words were *Crom a boo* and *Butter a boo*. The correspondents of the English Government wrote representations stating that those words were doing great mischief—that they were the cause of all the outrages which were committed. A meeting of the cabinet immediately took place; but history did not inform us, whether there was on that occasion any difference of opinion, or whether the division, if there was any, was straight or serpentine. It was resolved, however, that the obnoxious words must be put down, and an act was passed for abolishing the words from the Irish language. This might be seen upon examining the act; but considerations of humanity dictated a provision, which stated, that as the Irish, in their then state of excitement, would not be quiet if they were not allowed to use some exclamation, they might be permitted to call out "St. George," but that if they persisted in using the proscribed words they should be hanged. Now, history did not relate whether this law had the effect of making the Irish discontinue the mischievous words, or whether they adopted in their stead the more loyal exclamation prescribed for them; but the outrages continued as violent as ever. This act, then had failed, but he could not tell how far the subtile refinements of modern politicians might succeed in the present. He doubted however, their success. Their lordships must recollect, that it was against words, and words only---things which could not be made subject to law---they were called upon to legislate. Their lordships, however, would do well to consider what might be the consequences of their legislation; for this was one of those serious and important subjects, in which, if they should fall, they could not say that they would be able to return to the state in which they stood before their failure. It became them to consider whether, by expressing an apprehension of the Association, they would not give importance to it, and increase substantially the very powers which they were about to abridge nominally and thus furnish arms against themselves. It was not necessary for his purpose to take any opportunity of apologizing for, or explaining, the proceedings of the Association. He thought that nobody had any right to judge of those proceedings from report; but he had no objection to state, that if the reports of the proceedings of the Association which had from time to time reached him were correct, he saw much in those proceedings to disapprove, both with respect to the body collectively, and the members of it individually. But having said that, he must also say that he did not think it was possible---certainly it was not probable---that any large assembly, composed of persons labouring under political grievances, and agitated by what Protestants called religious passions, or even those circumstances apart, could meet and carry on frequent debates on all subjects---though, God forbid that they should not have the power---without circumstances arising, or much being said and done, which he and other persons, taking a totally different view of the subject, must disapprove of. He was likewise bound to state, that there were some of the proceedings of the Association of which he entirely approved; but because the proceedings of the Association were of that mixed character, he would not therefore attempt to put it down and extinguish it, conceiving, as he did, that it grew almost necessarily out of the condition of the great majority of the population of Ireland. There existed on the surface of society evils of all descriptions, resulting from the habits and passions which degraded human nature, which no reasonable man thought of attacking, because they eluded the grasp and deceived the eye of legislation. If this was the case with respect to the habits and passions of society, how much stronger did it apply where the opinions of society only were concerned. In a country divided by opinions on religious and political matters, it was proper that individuals should have an opportunity of presenting their opinions publicly before the rest of the community. Whether the opinions promulgated were right or wrong---whether the prejudices which existed were well or ill founded, it was desirable that they should be expressed openly, and not in secret and confined places. (Hear, hear.) Opinions resembled those fluids and vapours with whose extraordinary powers the world was daily becoming more intimately acquainted, which, if pent up, would explode and sweep every thing before them; but if allowed to mix with the free and unadulterated air, lost at once their mischievous powers. (Hear.) On that account, he thought that Parliament ought to pause before they attempted to suppress the expression of opinions of which many persons might even justly disapprove. He moved, "that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before their lordships copies of all despatches from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland relative to the religious and political associations of Ireland, and their consequences."

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that when any individual in that or any other assembly was about to make a motion respecting a particular proceeding, it would be as well if he would take the trouble to inform himself of the nature of that proceeding. If the noble marquis had thought proper to wait for two or three days, he might have fully satisfied himself with respect to the proceeding to which his motion referred. It was perfectly true, that in the speech from the Throne, His Majesty, after congratulating Parliament with respect to the tranquil state of Ireland, alluded to political evils, which he stated to be pregnant with the worst consequences, and called on their lordships to consider whether any remedy could be applied to those evils. It was also perfectly true, that their lordships had carried up an address to the Throne, wherein they stated that they would take the subject into consideration, and endeavour to ascertain whether any remedy could be applied to the evils pointed out by His Majesty. There the matter rested at present. The noble marquis might know, from the votes on the table—what, indeed, there was no wish to conceal---that it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers, in a few days, to introduce elsewhere a measure applicable to the subject which had been brought under their notice by his Majesty's speech; and he conceived that it would have been the proper and regular course for the noble marquis to have waited to have seen, before he made his motion, what that measure was, with respect to which he appeared to be completely mistaken. But he would argue the question on the supposition of the noble marquis. The noble marquis said, that no attempt ought ever to be made to abridge the liberty of the subject without an inquiry being instituted on information being laid before Parliament. If the noble marquis meant, that no measure having for its object to abridge the liberty of the subject ought ever to be adopted without their lordships being put in possession of suffi-

cient grounds to justify such a proeeeding, he perfectly agreed with him in that proposition. But those grounds might be, as he should have occasion to explain, facts of general notoriety, which were as well known to all their lordships, or they might be, as to the Executive Government. The noble marquis had asked, on what principle the proposed measures were to proceed? On the principle upon which their lordships acted two years ago, when their lordships adopted a measure affecting what were called Orange societies. Their lordships on that occasion did not ask for a title of evidence, or enter into any inquiry on the subject: but could it be said that any of their lordships knew half as much of those societies as they did of the Catholic Association? He was not intending to argue that their lordships, in acting in that manner regarding the Orange societies, had acted rightly---he merely stated the fact, that they acted without any inquiry or official information, and only on the notoriety of the case. The advocates of the Orange societies, if there were any in that house, might, with some reason, owing to the nature of those societies, have asked for information respecting them; but not so with respect to the Catholic Associations, the whole of whose proceedings were public. If it were intended that the measure about to be brought, should rest on any official information, or upon any principle of confidence in his Majesty's Government, he would agree with the noble marquis, that before their lordships adopted the measure,---not at present, when they knew nothing of its character or stipulations, but when they were fully informed with respect to both those particulars,---there would be a fair ground for calling for inquiry or information. He had no difficulty in saying so much---that the measure intended to be introduced would not be founded on any official information. nor on any principle of confidence in Government, nor, indeed, upon any circumstances which might not be equally as well known to any one of their lordships as to his Majesty's ministers. It was the boast of the Catholic Association---he alluded only to the fact, making it neither matter of praise nor blame---that all their proceedings were public---that every thing which they did, was done in the face of day, and laid before the whole world. If their lordships should think fit to adopt any measure affecting the Association, they would adopt it on that which was admitted by the Association, and which no member of it would dare to deny. He denied that Government would act on the present occasion without precedent. He had already quoted one precedent for the intended proceeding, and he might, he had no doubt, have found many others if he had sought for them. He could see no ground for adopting such a motion as that proposed by the noble marquis, at any time, much less when the measure to which it referred was not yet before their lordships. The noble marquis had thought proper to suggest all the difficulties which would occur in framing an act which was to affect the Catholic Association, or other societies. Why should their lordships discuss that subject in the dark? Let them wait till they could discuss it in the light. They would soon have the measure before them, and might deal with it as they should deem fitting. The noble marquis supposed—for what reason he could not divine—that the proposed measure was the contrivance of the noble and learned lord on the woolsack. Why it should be supposed that the noble and learned lord must be the contriver of any measure of the kind, he was really at a loss to imagine. Undoubtedly, the noble and learned lord being one of his Majesty's official advisers, the measure could not be introduced into Parliament without his concurrence, but certainly it was not any part of his duty to coctify it. (we understood his lordship to make use of this word), if he might be allowed such a phrase. The noble marquis said that the Irish Government had nothing to do with the measure. He denied the correctness of that statement. The measure was the measure of the Irish Government, approved of by the English Cabinet. It was the measure of the Irish Government, resulting from a deep sense of its necessity to preserve peace and tranquillity in Ireland. He would not then allow himself to be led into a discussion of the provisions of the bill, or of the proceedings of the Catholic Association; but he would ask, what must be the effect of the political and religious animosities which such a society as the Catholic Association must produce in that part of the empire where it existed? Could the matter stop as it at present stood? The noble marquis had said, there must be inflammatory speeches made in all public assemblies. He was disposed to admit that to a certain extent, and also that such speeches sometimes served as a vent for angry feelings: and so far were not without their advantages. But there was, in his mind, a great and important difference between inflammatory speeches in a divided assembly, and inflammatory speeches in an assembly whose whole principle and object was professedly to be united, (Hear, hear.) If men of different persuasions were brought together to discuss a particular measure, warmth on one side would produce warmth on the other, and it was impossible to contemplate it with any degree of asperity. But in an assembly of men having all the same object, and professing all the same thing, inflammatory address must be looked upon with a different feeling. (Hear, hear.) He was, however. willing to admit, that with those qualifications, he was not disposed to lay much stress on inflammatory speeches, except in so far as they were constructive of acts. The inflammatory speeches delivered in the Catholic Association been acted on; but he would not go farther into that subject at present. The noble marquis said that some evidence of what was the state of feeling in Ireland with regard to the Association was to be found in the result of the proceedings which had been instituned against one of its most able and powerful members. The case had failed before the grand jury. He did not know the noble marquis could draw any inference from the not finding the bill, as to the opinion of the grand jury or any other body with respect to the Catholic Association. The individual was indicted for uttering certain words, which were considered by the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, to be seditious. The grand jury, however, did no ascribe the same interpretation to the words that the law officers had done, and they therefore ignored the bill, and the individual was not sent to trial. Did that circumstance lead to any inference whatever as to the conduct of the Catholic Association on the light in which it was viewed in Ireland? He knew of nothing more injurious to the liberty of the subject, and the just administration of justice, than the drawing of such conclusions from individual cases. It was the law of England, that an accused individual was to have the benefit of any doubts which might exist in the mind of the grand or the petty jury. He would be the last man, after an accused individual had been acquitted, to bring the case forward again unless it were a very gross one indeed. With those feelings, he bowed to the decision of the jury: it was good for the case under consideration. but he must deny that it was applicable in a general way. Having said that much, he would not add a word with respect to the conduct of individuals; it was on the acts of the body itself that the opinion of Parliament should be founded. Whether, when the intended measure came to be discussed, he could or could not bring sufficient evidence of the improper conduct of the Association, he would not at paesent discuss; but it was impossible for him to allow the subject to pass without alluding to one circumstance. If there had been inflammatory proceedings on the part of the Catholic Association, there never was a time when they were less justifiable than the period at with he was speaking. There never was a time when they were less justifiable on account of the prosperity of the country—if that were a consideration, and by some it would be deemed so, because distress always produce a moral effect on the minds of individuals. There never was a time when they were less justifiable on account of the general conduct of Government; for he called upon the warmest advocates of the Catholics, and those who most strongly condemned the policy by which Ireland had been hitherto governed, to declare whether there ever had been a period when justice had been more fairly administered between all parties, or when Gevernmet had shown a stronger desire to act with kindness toward the Catholic body, than withen the last few years. (Her.) But that was not all. The subject remind to be considered in another point of view. He had stated on the first day of the session that he looked upon the Catholic Association, and those who who supported it, as being—unintentionally perhaps, the most of them—the greatest enemies of Ireland, for they checked its prosperity, drove wealthy people out of the country, stopped the flow of capital into it and excited animosities which it was the wish of the Government to allay and remove. It was impossible such a body could exist without creating opposite associations and thus defeating the object of Government, who wished to extinguish all religious differences, and to promote, as far as in it lay, peace and charity among all mankind. If Parliament should not deal equal justice, and put down all associations, what would be the consequence? They must permit all associations; and if they did. they would produce a state of rancorous, religious, and political animosity, totally incompatible with the well-seeing of any country in the world. He said on a former night, what he would now repeat, that if it were only for the interests of the Catholics themselves, the intended measure ought to be adopted. It was calculated to advance their interests more than those of any other reasons. His objection to the motion before the house was, that it was unprecedented, and that it had reference to a measure of which the house at present knew nothing. He also must contend, that their lordships would stand in need of no information respecting that measure, because it would be founded on no special knowledge or official correspondence in the hands of ministers, but on that which was matter of notoriety, and might be in the possession of every one of their lordships.

Earl GROSVENOR gave his decided support to the motion. He thought the proceedings of Parliament, with regard to the Orange Societies, was not a precedent for the intended measure, for there was but one opinion with respect to those societies, whilst opinions were divided on the subject of the Catholic Association. He trusted that the Catholics would not relax in their legal endeavours to obtain their object.

Lord HOLLAND observed, that the noble earl (Liverpool) had commmenced his speech by an argument on the course of proceeding.

He conceived that his (Lord Holland) noble friend had submitted a motion which had reference to some measure about to be introduced to that house, and he was so prodigiously pleased with the discovery, that he ended his speech with a recapitulation of what he had said about it at the beginning: but both at the commencement and the end of his speech, and still more through the whole course of it, the noble earl had very carefully and prudently abstained from stating to their lordship what the motion was, or from giving any reason why the information which it sought should not be granted. He had contented himself with saying, that the motion had reference to something of which the house knew nothing. He (Lord Holland) said that the motion had reference to the King's Speech, and to some points stated in that document. The refusal, and not the demand of the information on the present occcasion, would be unprecedented, indecent, and radically unjust. (Hear.) How often had the noble earl and his colleagues come down to that house calling for committees, and furnishing papers and information, which was all to end in laws abridging the liberty of the people? He had never heard any person on his (Lord Holland's) side of the house, when the noble earl had brought down his accursed green bags, containing volumes of papers libelling the people of England, cry out "What is the meaning of all this? There is no bill before us: it is in the House of Commons." (Hear.) Although no man could feel a stronger objection than he did to the appointment of committees for the purpose he had mentioned, he had never been heard to say, "Do not go into the committee, you do not know what may be the result of your inquiries." It was a strange proposition, that when the house was called upon to apply a remedy to an evil, they should not inquire into the nature and extent of the evil because they did not know what remedy might be adopted. He was of opinion that if the nature of the motion were properly understood, it would be impossible for the house, if they had any respect for their character, or if they wished the measure about to be proposed to carry any weight or consideration out of doors, not to agree to it. The noble earl said that a precedent for the intended measure was to be found in the bill which the house passed respecting the Orange Societies. He denied that it was a precedent. The noble earl was fond of precedents, and if he could have found any better, he would not have been content with such a curious one as that which he had brought forward. The noble earl took it for granted that the house was unanimous with respect to the bill which affected the Orange Societies. Though he (Lord Holland) did not take a strong part against that bill, he said "not content" to its passing, and he felt that he ought to be ashamed for not stating his reasons for doing so at the time. He certainly entertained no great predilection for the person affected by the bill, but he said "not content," because he disapproved of the principle. How was it that the house was reconciled to the law which the bill enacted? It was merely the extension of a law already existing in England. And how did the house suppose that law was orignally introduced? In a committee by the late Lord Melville, then Mr. Secretary Dundas, after a long and painful inquiry. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of Government on the present occasion was quite unprecedented. From what had fallen from the noble earl, he conceived that the pattern and model to which he looked with respect o the intended measure was the Irish convention act. If he (Lord Holland) were going to look for the model of any legislative proceedings, it would not be in the Irish book that he would look for it. (Hear, hear.) If he were going to look for a precedent, it would not be in the frighful epoch of 1793 that he would search for it with the least listrust. But after all, the Irish Parliament must have justice done it. At the time the act was passed, there was a threat of a convention on Parliament to be held at Athlone, for purposes legal in description, but there was reason to suppose with other designs. The opinions of the first lawyers of that day were collected on the subject, and the result was, the passing of the act. It should be recollected likewise, that we were then on the eve of a war with that country which, it was alleged, held forth its arms to receive the discontented of all countries, but more particularly those under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty. What happened? The noble Keeper of the Privy Seal, sitting opposite (the Earl of Westmorland), was then Viceroy of Ireland. He did not know whether the noble earl would take it as a compliment or a censure when he said that he was particularly squeamish with respect to what measures he thought necessary for the protection of Government. Whatever might be the merits of his oratory, the noble earl was never very meally mouthed whilst expressing his opinion of those who plotted against the Government. But, surrounded with all the dangers to which he had alluded, what was the conduct of the noble earl when he came down to the Irish Parliament? Did he, has ministers had done on the present occasion, mark out conventions for the notice of Parliament in the speech from the throne? No, he recommended conciliation and concession to the Chatholics. He began by a boon, and afterwards proceeded to adopt the measures which he thought necessary for the safety of the State. The convention act of the 33d of the King was preceded by the 29th of the King, which conferred upon the Catholics almost the only privileges which they enjoyed. He was glad that his Majesty had not himself delivered this speech in which he had been advised to mark out by name this association. He (Lord Holland) contended that the nature of his noble friend's motion was mistaken: the question was not whether or not the alleged grievance required a remedy: still less was it whether it was to be remedied in a particular mode; but the question before their lordship was, whether they were to proceed to the adoption of an important measure with or without information on the subject. It might be said they had the King's speech: he admitted they had; but first, he would consider that paragraph of it which referred to Ireland. He had read that paragraph over and over again, and still he knew not how to understand it. It began by saying, that the Irish were more prosperous and industrious than ever, and then it stated, that associations existed in that country, which were an evil that called for a remedy. Now, if the noble earl meant that no information should be afforded to the house until after the remedy was brought forward, why recommend an inquity? Sure after the remedy was adopted, their lordships might then go into the inquiry! (Hear.) "This motion," said the noble earl, "is unparliamentary; why, before you have a bill introduced, will you inquire whether you want a bill or not?" (Hear.) He now came to the only information they had upon the subject—namely, the King's Speech; and even according to that, if any measure were to be adopted upon it, it ought not to be adopted rashly; for it was stated in that speech that the condition of Ireland was prosperous, therefore there was full time for inquiry; But what was said of the evil? With their lordships' permission he would read the whole of that part of the speech. "It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed. Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the united kingdom. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement." Now, there was nothing here to warrant haste on the part of the ministry, nor did his Majesty, in his recommendation, recommend the hasty adoption of any measure: the words were—"His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil." He (Lord Holland) knew no means of applying a remedy to an evil better than by inquiring what the nature of it was. A noble lord said, "Let us hear what is the nature of the evil in Ireland." To which the noble earl replied, "Yes, you shall hear it, but it shall be from my own mouth." There was certainly, to use a term which had been well applied elsewhere, something serpentine in this part of the speech. On the one hand, there was a recommendation of inquiry, and on the other hand an allegation of the existence of certain evils. But let the house have all the information that was to be had on the subject; for surely it would not be treating the people on the other side of the water well, to recommend the adoption of some measure, without first letting the house know what that measure was. But before discussing the necessity of removing any danger, it might be right to see if any danger existed. Let them look at the passage upon this subject in his Majesty's speech:—"It is therefore the more to be regretted that associations should exist in Ireland which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the Constitution, and calculated by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement." Now when he (Lord Holland read this passage, he looked round him to see what this association was, and it struck him that it was the Irish Cabinet. (Hear.) That, indeed, was an association contrary to the spirit of the constitution of this country; for it was formed upon a system of disunion and counteraction which might be seen in every one of its measures, and which was only equalled in this res-

pect by the English Cabinet. It now seemed that the spirit of compromise which pervaded the acts of this cabinet ran farther, and found its way into the King's speech. It was marked by the greatest inconsistencies, like the conduct of the Attorney-General of Ireland, who ran into the opposite extremes, and cried "*Crom-a-boo*," and "*Butler-a-boo*" both. (Hear.) Could any thing be more likely to perpetuate the animosities alluded to than this? It pervaded not only the actions of ministers, but the speech of His Majesty to this house. The serpentine line pervaded every part of it—

———"Penitusque in viscera lapsum
"Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat." (Hear.)

The real question before their lordships was, whether or not, when they were called on from the throne to legislate on evils said to exist in Ireland, they were to do so in the dark? The evils here described were, exciting alarm and exasperating animosities, and thereby endangering the peace of society, and retarding the prosperity of the country. Now the line of conduct adopted by the Government seemed to him to be exactly calculated to keep up these animosities until one of the parties at length carried its object by force; for he could not help thinking the present measure the most impolitic that ever was proposed. When the convention act was passed in Ireland, that great and good man, Mr. Grattan (the greatest and the best his country ever produced), called it an act for the gratification of spleen. That act empowered a magistrate to dissolve any assembly, and take the speaker's chair away, and turn him out of doors, save and except the knights, burgesses, and citizens in Parliament assembled, (which saving clause, by the way, did not save them, for they shortly afterwards ceased to sit,) and save and except the congregation of a church. Now they (the House of Lords), in framing a similar act at present, must draw up a clause, saving and excepting his Majesty's cabinet of ministers, and those councils to be summoned for the advice of his Majesty. (Hear.) He had, perhaps, trespassed too long upon the attention of the house, considering the narrow grounds on which the question before their lordships rested. If they took the necessity of any measure for granted without receiving any information respecting it, contrary to all custom, and contrary to all reason, such a measure, when adopted, would have the character of passion or of servility, and not the character of justice. If the necessity did exist, where so many millions were to be affected by the measure, it was, indeed, a frightful necessity, but still their lordships were bound to obey it; but he conjured them, as they valued the safety of the empire—he conjured them, as they valued the liberties of their fellow-subjects,—he conjured them, as they valued the character of the laws of this country,—not to have recourse, without full and substantiated evidence of that necessity, to so baneful and disgusting a measure.

Earl Bathurst briefly opposed the motion; but his lordship's low tone of voice rendered very few of his observations intelligible below the bar. He remarked, that a noble earl (Grosvenor) opposite said, that there was nothing in the proceedings of the Catholic Association to justify the adoption of measures for its suppression: surely there was sufficient on the very face of those proceedings, to render it essential to the tranquillity of Ireland that such associations should be put down. He contended that it was unnecessary to go into details before the house, until a bill was called for; it would then be proper for their lordships to see whether they ought not to adopt such a measure as would be necessary for the safety of the state on the one hand, without intrenching on the liberty of the subject on the other. But the noble lord (Holland) said that this measure was connected with one for this country.

Lord Holland here stated that his lordship had misunderstood him.

Earl Bathurst continued. With respect to a great variety of other topics introduced by the noble lord, it was unnecessary for him to go into them. What was the principle to be brought forward on this occasion? The principle was this—if, on the face of the public proceedings of this association, there was not any thing to justify their lordships in adopting the proposed measure, then they would do right to reject it; but if there was, their lordships would do well to wait until it was proposed, and then judge if the measure was equal to the occasion that called for it.

Earl Grosvenor and Lord Holland severally explained. The latter observed, that he never meant to say that the proposed measure was connected with any other, still less with an English measure. He did say it was possible that the Irish Government, when recommending this with other measures, assigned grounds for it; and he thought it but resonable that these should be stated to their lordships.

The Earl of Carnarvon said, that the noble earl had talked of statements, but he (Lord Carnarvon) had heard nothing stated. He thought the noble earl would, as upon other occasions, have produced some documents or reasons of his own to justify the strong recommendation which had been put into the mouth of His Majesty. He however, did no such thing, whilst another noble lord actually apologized for the little he was going to say upon the subject. Between both, in what a condition were their lordships placed? In the Royal Speech, which no doubt was composed by all the members of the Cabinet, each composing a part in his turn, the house was called upon to impose new laws upon the liberty of the subject. The address which followed was, as usual, nothing more than an echo of it. He did not enter his dissent from that address, because it did not pledge them to adopt such measures. But it pledged them to take into consideration that with which they were not acquainted. Well, when they came to ask for information on the subject, what were they told? That they had the King's speech! The noble earl (Liverpool) said, "What, will you proceed in the dark?" and at the same time he left them in the dark. How were they to receive the light which he promised them hereafter? Were they to legislate on the preamble of the bill to be introduced on a future day upon a measure which might be necessary—for necessary it certainly might be for all he knew, kept as he was in the dark. Were they to say "content" or "not content" on any bill which the House of Commons might send up, without having any information to guide them, and that upon a bill which might be of the most vital interest to the welfare and the safety of the country? Were they to proceed in this way upon such a measure as this when they would require evidence before them in support of the most unimportant private bill. The noble earl said that all the information was to be derived from the newspapers, and in the same breath he stated that the proposed measure was to be founded on the despatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and not on the notoriety of the circumstances which called for it. The ministers said to the house, "We act on despatches; the newspapers are enough for you." If the members of this association wished for rebellion, they knew that Captain Rock was in the field; they also knew that there would be enough of green bags and insurrection acts here. They adopted legal measures, and so disconcerted his Majesty's ministers, who were therefore contented to give the house one or two sentences on the subject, contradicting each other, and then fly from argument as well as from inquiry. The noble earl at the head of the law department, notwithstanding his legal ingenuity, would find it impossible to frame any bill capable of meeting the case; and therefore they refused all information on the subject, on the supposition, that if their lordships waited for the decision of the House of Commons, it would be unnecessary to proceed further with the measure in this house. However, as he (Lord Carnarvon) did not know what might be the degree of despair which this bill, if introduced, might occasion hereafter, and as he was totally in the dark upon the subject, he felt he should be wanting in his duty to his country if he did not ask ministers for the necessary information to guide his judgment respecting so important a proceeding.

The question was then put, and the house divided—

Content, 20 | Not content, 42 | Majority against the motion, 22,—Adjourned.

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Houses of Commons, Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Leave was granted to Lord Stanley to bring in a bill to establish a rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester; and to Colonel Davies, to bring in the equitable loan bank bill.

Mr. Dundas presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce in Edinburgh, against the high rate of duties payable on assurances against fire.

Sir J. Newport presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce in Waterford praying for easier communication with England.

Sir E. Knatchbull presented a petition from the town of Deal, against the duties on sea-borne coals.

Colonel Palmer presented two petitions from parishes in Bath, against the inhabited house-tax.

The Solicitor-General presented a petition from the parish of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, against the house and window-tax.

Usury Laws.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow rose pursuant to his notice to bring in a bill to repeal the usury law. He did not feel himself called upon to say any thing in defence of it since the house had shown their approbation of it in a division during the last session, when there appeared 120 for it, and only 23 against it. Though his bill was ultimately defeated, he had not heard during the last session any solid objection to the principle of it. He had indeed heard, several predictions of the evil consequences which might arise from it but in legislating for the country they ought not to consider whether some inconvenices might not accrue from it, but whether the advantages it was calculated to produce were not far superior to any temporary inconveniences it might create. The state of the money-market was at present such as to obviate many of the inconveniences which were formerly anticipated from his bill, and therefore he trusted that those gentlemen who had formerly opposed it would now withdraw their opposition. The learned sergeant, after taking a brief review of the arguments used by the opponents of his bill, which were nearly inaudible in the gallery, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the laws prohibiting the taking interest for money, or limiting the rate thereof.

Mr. Davenport declared his intention of opposing the motion, as he considered the learned sergeant's bill to be pregnant with ruin to the landed interest.

Mr. John Smith was sorry to observe in the hon. member opposite a disposition to oppose the introduction of this bill. It was certainly in the hon. member's power to do so, though the practice was now extremely rare. Indeed, he looked upon this species of opposition as a triunphant proof of the excellence of his learned friend's bill, which had been supported by arguments which he had never heard answered. He trusted that his learned friend would not pursue the course which he did last year. That course—he spoke it without the slightest intention to blame his hon. and learned friend—that course had led to the ultimate defeat of his bill. His learned friend had deferred his measure, not once or twice, but a dozen times at least, to meet the convenience of the gentlemen who opposed it; and the result of his conciliatory conduct had been, that they had assembled one night, when no discussion was expected, in numbers sufficient to throw it out. He hoped that if his learned friend carried his motion to-night, he would bring forward the second reading of his bill on a very early night,

when there was certain to be a full attendance of members. He was convinced that the opposition which some gentlemen made to this bill arose entirely from mistake.

Mr. CURWEN would hold by the old laws, and would even propose to enact them, if they did not exist, in consequence of the numerous speculations now abroad, which were such as even to stagger credibility. If he was rightly informed, these speculations would require capital of 160,000,000l. to carry them into effect.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW considered the argument just advanced by the honourable member for Cumberland, to be the most extraordinary of all he had ever heard in support of the usury laws. If the honourable member for Cheshire thought fit to take the sense of the house upon his motion, it was, though not very courteous, certainly parliamentary for him to do so.

The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion, 52 | Against it, 45. | Majority, 7.

SMALL DEBTS' BILL.

Lord ALTHORP rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the recovery of small debts in England and Wales and observed, that it would be unnecessary for him to go into detail upon this measure, as he had during the last session fully explained his object, when a similar bill was rejected elswhere, in consequence of his refusal to allow compensation for certain sinecure officers which it was saidwould be affected. He now consented to introduce a clause for the purpose of allowing such compensations, although, he retained his former opinion that the bill would be better without such clause, yet he yielded to the wishes of others, and was anxious even at this expense to carry forward the measure. After the second reading of the bill, to which he understood in its new form there would be no objection, took place, he should move for the appointment of a committee to consider of the sinecure claims, which he believed would be found smaller than he had at first apprehended. The noble lord then obtained leave, and brought in his bill, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next, and to be printed.

BANISHMENTS FROM INDIA.

Mr. HUME postponed, until Tuesday next, his motion for a return of the number of British subjects who have been banished from British India, without trial, since the year 1813, for the purpose of enabling the right hon. gent. opposite to consider what part of so extended a motion he could consistently concede.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord ALTHORP wished to know when his Majesty's Government meant to propose a renewal of the committee of inquiry into the state of Ireland?

Mr. WYNN replied, that the Secretary for Ireland intended on Tuesday next to move for a renewal of that committee.

IRISH MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. LUSHINGTON rose, in pursuance of the notice which he had given, to move for a copy of the committal of Wm. Quigley,—Cockayne, and Ann and Martha Lowten, to the gaol of the country and city of Londonderry in the month of November last. He would shortly state the facts upon which he grounded this motion, and he had every reason to believe that the information which he had received upon this subject was perfectly correct. In the course of the last year, two persons professing the Roman Catholic religion were married by a Catholic priest to two persons professing the religion of the church of Scotland. It subsequently appeared that some information respecting this marriage had been laid before some magistrates of Londonderry, who declared the marriage illegal under the statute law of Ireland. It further appeared, that on the magistrates receiving this information, they ordered the parties who were so married before them, and ultimately committed them to separate places of confinement, where they were detained and kept apart for several weeks. The warrant for their commitment set forth that they were so dealt with, because of their refusal to give the necessary evidence required by the statute against the priest, which refusal subjected them to three years' imprisonment, without bail or mainprise; and for the act the priest was liable to capital punishment as a felon. The persons so committed had afterwards given some of the requisite information, and were, he believed, released from custody by an order from the Irish Government. These were shortly the facts of the case. This proceeding was founded upon a melancholy example of Irish state law, well calculated to keep alive in that unfortunate country a constant source of excitement and irritation among the Catholic population. It was a statute pregnant with injustice, and which struck at the root of all moral feeling: it was, besides, a violation of every sound principle of reason and law—a stimulus to disaffection and disturbance; and ought, he thought, to be no longer permitted to operate. (Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentleman then took a review of she statute law of Ireland respecting this class of marriages. By the act of Queen Anne, it was provided, that any Popish priest who should marry a Protestant should be subject to heavy penalties therein specified. Year after year, however, these penalties were increased, and by another act, in the 8th of Queen Anne, the priest so marry a Protestant was made guilty, not of a transportable offence as before, but of a capital felony, punishable by death. This was not all—it was expressly stipulated that if the party were known to be a Protestant at the time of the marriage, "it should be presumed, allowed, and concluded, to all intents and purposes" that the said priest, himself, knew the fact to have been so, and upon that assumption proof was to pass against him. (Hear, hear.) Among all the absurd and oppressive enactments, he never met such another as this: it was impossible to find one in, which the first principle of reason and justice, that a man should be deemed innocent until the contrary were proved in due course of law, so entirely abrogated. (Hear.) In the 12th of George I. c. 3, the preamble ran thus:—"Whereas clandestine marriage are mostly celebrated by Popish priests to the manifest ruin of several families, who are exposed to much inconvenience thereby, &c." not that it was absolutely necessary for the general security to do such a thing, but to prevent "inconvenience" to "several families." This was the basis of the new law, and it went to enact, that it should be lawful for any two justices of peace to summon before them such persons as were—what?—"suspected to being married by any Popish priest;" and on the appearance of the said persons, "to examine them upon oath," that is, to compel them to disclose the name of the clergyman who had so married them, and to whom they must themselves have necessarily applied to have their marriage celebrated—to betray the individual they had themselves induced to commit the act for their own purposes; and if either of the parties so summoned, refused, to be bound over in a special recognizance to prosecute the clergyman who had married them, they should be committed to the county gaol where the offence was committed, for the term of three years, without bail or mainprise. (Hear, hear.) There were six or seven other acts relating to these marriages: by some of them the marriages were rendered null and void, and the priest exposed to a penalty of 500l. Now, it did not appear that the act which inflicted the pecuniary penalty repealed the capital felony of the previous acts; so that, as the law was represented to stand, the priest was liable to be hanged first, and then fined 500l. (A laugh.) Such was the bountiful and merciful intention of the legislature in these statutes. (Hear, hear.) He knew that some differences of opinion prevailed among lawyers, whether the pecuniary penalty was not intended by the legislature as a substitute for the capital felony, and he thought in time that the matter should be set at rest by a clear and explanatory revision of the whole of the law on this subject. He wished to persuade the house of the propriety of revoking all such unjustifiable provisions of the Irish marriage law as were repugnant to true morality and justice, and so full of enormity, as some of those which he had quoted. (Hear, hear.) It was true, that some alteration should be made in statutes which had no other effect than to keep alive animosity and irritation among the Catholic population of Ireland, to aggravate religious differences, and which were absolutely nugatory even for working the bad purposes intended by their enactments. He cordially trusted that the house would go with him in clearing away such excrescences, which touched and afflicted the sacred and religious institution of marriage—an institution so nearly allied to the warmest instincts of the heart of man, and which surely ought not to be subject to revolting conditions of so exasperating, exciting, and unjustifiable a description as he had already detailed to the house. He concluded by repeating his motion for a copy of the committal of these parties. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN NEWPORT seconded the motion.

Sir GEORGE HILL warmly defended the conduct of the magistrates alluded to in this transaction, who were the most respectable and honourable individuals in the part of the country where they had resided, and than whom there were none more incapable of committing any unworthy or oppressive act, in either their magisterial or their private characters. (Hear.) He had with justice to complain, that their case had been already brought before another tribunal—a tribunal which presumed to sit in judgment in Ireland upon every man who discharged his public duties in a conscientious manner. These respectable magistrates had been already dragged before the Catholic Association, where their conduct had been arraigned, reproached, abused, and overcharged with every term of animadversion; they were held up as men incapable of any confidence or respect, and this Popish Parliament, after visting them with contumely and abuse, had ordered a prosecution to be instituted against them for their act. He wished to take this opportunity after so much *prima facie* misrepresentation, to set the

matter at rest in the mind of that house. The facts were these:—In the last summer there was a Popish priest at Londonderry, who was remarkable for celebrating marriages of Catholic males with Protestant females, and this had led to extraordinary uneasiness in the neighbourhood. (Hear, and a laugh from the opposition benches.) He begged not to be understood as expressing his own opinion, but that of others on this occasion; it did certainly give uneasiness to many parents, and the Presbytery felt bound to notice the fact: they remonstrated with Mr. O'Flaherty, the priest, upon the illegality of his conduct, he pleaded ignorance of the law, and thought that it only applied to Protestant, not Presbyterian marriages; he entreated forgiveness for the past, and promised that he would not again transgress in this respect, and there the matter with him ended. In the course of the last autumn, however, this priest had a curate, named O'Hagan, who celebrated similar marriages. On the 4th, 5th, or 6th of last November, whilst the magistrates alluded to were sitting as petty sessions, a complaint against O'Hagan was formally laid before them: they felt that the subject of complaint was unusual, and as the parents who complained had brought an attorney with them, it was necessary to proceed legally and refer to the Statute-book, where it was found that in this particular infringement of the law the magistrates were not invested with any discretion —that the enactment was imperative, and the proceeding explicitly defined in the Statute-book. The magistrates, therefore, had only obeyed an imperative law, and there was no power but that of the Government which could interfere to mitigate the penalty; and that interference was speedily had in this business. Such was the case which had brought down upon some of the most respectable magistrates in the country the vengeance of the Catholic Association, which sat for the purpose of interfering with the constituted authorities of the land. (Hear.) "Bless me, Mr. Speaker," continued the right hon. baronet," is this self-constituted body to sit in judgment upon, and try whom they please, and hold people up to the animosity of the Catholic part of the population?" He hoped that such proceedings would no longer be tolerated by the Legislature (hear), and concluded by repeating his vindication of the particular magistrates whose conduct had been so unjustly stigmatized. (Hear.)

Mr. JOHN SMITH wished that the right hon. part. would explain what he meant when he charged the Catholic Association with having excited the vengeance of the Catholic population against particular individuals. What act had they committed, what language had they used, to excite such hostility? because he apprehended that others had as well as himself read the reports of the proceedings of the Catholic Association, and his recollection did not furnish him with any fact to justify so harsh an imputation. (Hear.) They were, he knew, disposed to apply a part of the Catholic rent to some objects of prosecution for a redress of individual grievances—an application of it which he thought was not only right, but most excellent; for he could not conceive a better mode of disposing of public money in Ireland, than in fairly enabling individuals who were oppressed to obtain justice in due course of law, without incurring private ruin by the expense. (Hear, hear.) He repeated his call upon the right honourable baronet to any fact to justify his imputation that the Catholic Association had encouraged private vengeance against those who were opposed to them.

Mr. DAWSON defended the magistrates whose conduct had been alluded to, and arraigned the Roman Catholic Parliament who had impugned them through the mouth of one of its most furious demagogues. The reports of the speeches of that assembly had been circulated throughout the country in an authentic shape, and been productive of infinite mischief in this and many other instances. There were not in the country any magistrates more able, more respectable, intelligent, active, or more entitled to the thanks of their country, than those who were thus held up to the taunts of the Catholic population of Ireland. (Hear hear.) Their characters, indeed, had been previously well known, and admired by their Catholic fellow-countrymen, until the moment when they were arraigned by O'Connell, Shiel, and other demagogues, at the Catholic Association, and then they were viewed with distrust and discontent. This Association was the cause of much mischief and great distrust in Ireland: it created dissatisfaction and discontent throughout the country. He did not wish to provoke debate by going into the many instances which he could offer in proof of this opinion; but on a future occasion he should give a full account of the violent conduct of that most illegal association. He thanked the hon. and learned doctor for the temperate manner in which he had introduced this subject to the notice of the house, and particularly for his considerate and commendable delicacy in withholding the names of the particular magistrates—a feeling which was properly contrasted with that of the Catholic Association, who had held them up to public notice, with every term of invidious reproach. He entirely coincided in opinion with the hon. and learned doctor, that the marriage-law in Ireland ought to be made clear and conclusive, and was aware that there were some differences of opinion among the Irish lawyers, whether or no the act of the 33d Geo. III. had repealed all the previous statutes, and substituted for them the penalty of 500*l*. With respect to the particular case at Londonderry he could state that O'Hagan knew of O'Flaherty's promise not to repeat the offence, and was so conscious of his own misconduct when he married one of these young women, that he actually bound her over by a solemn pledge of secrecy not to mention the occurrence. The parties did afterwards give the evidence which led to their release from imprisonment, and O'Hagan fled the country, like a man who knew he had to answer for a criminal offence.

Mr. NORTH could not refrain from alluding to the cheers of reprobation, as he thought with which some gentlemen opposite had met a part of his right honourable friend's (Sir George Hill's) speech, when he spoke of the uneasiness which these narriages had caused in the country. Was not that uneasiness perfectly natural? These marriages were not, he regretted, uncommon in Ireland? there were none, however, which carried worse consequences in their train; they were null and void by law, and the progeny of them bastardized—their ultimate consequences in nine out of every ten cases was the desertion, abandonment, and destitution of the unfortunate women who were the victims of them. (Hear.) On the subject of the law, he denied that there was the difference of opinion which had been alluded to. The hon. and learned gentleman (Dr. Lushington) had joked upon the Irish statute law, and said that it first inflicted in these cases the punishment of death, and then a fine of 500*l*. The joke was, however, rather stale, and had been imported from the Catholic Association, for the amusement, he supposed, of the faculty of Doctor's-Commons. (A laugh) But he could assure the hon. and learned doctor, that it was perfectly understood by the profession in Ireland, that the 33 of the late King had repeated the previous statutable penalty, which made the crime a capital felony. Upon the policy of these statutes he did not mean to give any opinion, but reserved to himself hereafter the right of considering what penalty ought to attach to an offence certainly most injurious to the interests of society. Neither would he give any opinion now upon the conduct of the Catholic Association, although he thought that in this particular instance, it was quite of a piece with all that he had heard of their other conduct.

Mr. GRATTAN defended the Catholic Associaton, and denied that they had excited popular prejudice against the magistracy: on the contrary, he believed they had done great good to the country, which had never been more tranquil than since their interference. Was it fair, he would ask, to make personal attacks upon individuals who could not be present to defend themselves, and who were men of as much honour and worth as any in the kingdom? He begged particularly to speak of Mr. Shiel, who, as well as Mr. O'Connell, did not deserve such personal reflections. (Hear.)

Dr. LUSHINGTON, in reply, said, that notwithstanding what had been said of he general understanding of the law in Ireland, he knew that strange practices prevailed there, not only in civil but in criminal cases, where he knew that statutes had in the administration of justice been disposed of by wholesale, and the common law resorted to in particular prosecutions. With respect to the particular case before them could any thing be more intolerable than to compel the party to give evidence against his own act? (Hear.) As to the magistrates and their conduct, he could not help making this single remark—that there never was a case in which the act of one of that body was impugned, without their being at once overwhelmed with the weight of the eulogiums flung upon the magistracy for the possession of every virtue. (Cheers.) It was singular enough, that in this case, where the magistrates were represented to be popular with the Catholics before this act, they became the reverse afterwards, which was a conclusive proof of the impolicy of the statute that could lead to such a spirit of animosity. (Hear.)—The motion was then agreed to.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply, when a resolution was agreed to, that in pursuance of a passage in the King's Speech, a supply should be granted to His Majesty.—The house then resumed.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. SPRING RICE gave notice of a motion for to morrow, for copies or extracts from all

the despatches from the Viceroy of Ireland relative to the Catholic Association.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. MABERLY gave notice that on Thursday, the 3d of March, he would move for a repeal of the assessed taxes.

Mr. HART DAVIS presented a petition from the parishioners of St. Thomas's, Bristol, against the Catholic Association in Ireland. The petitioners, professing much liberality and toleration in religious affairs, could not but look with the most serious alarm on the proceedings of a body of men, whose minds being under a bond of implict and superstitious obedience to their priests, were engaged not in the attainment of emancipation, but in bringing about Parliamentary reform, which the petitioners considered as only another name for revolution.

Mr. HUME complained of the time in which this petition was put forward (the house was almost cleared), when there were no members present who might meet the petition with explanatory statements. He himself could give an instant denial to most of the allegations in it. He deined that the petitioners were either liberal or tolerant, or that the Catholic Association entertained any revolutionary designs. He merely rose for the purpose of protesting against the introduction of petitions touching upon matters of such momentous interest, when the house was almost empty.

Mr. BRIGHT defended the petitioners, who had only shown their participation in feeling very generally prevalent, against the existence and transactions of the Catholic Association.

Mr. H DAVIS excused himself for not bringing on the petition earlier in the evening, for which purpose he had been particularly early in his attendance, but could get no opportunity before. He had felt somewhat less earnest, however, from the knowledge that there were 30 or40 petitions of the same nature coming up from the other parishes and corporations of Bristol, which would furnish opportunities enough for remarking upon them.

Mr. BRIGHT had been the more easy upon the time of presenting the petition, and the thinness of the house, because of the other petitions which were forwarding from every part of the country.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HERRIES brought up accounts of the public income of the country, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HERRIES brought in a bill to repeel the usury laws, which was read a first time.—Ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.—Adjourned.

Erratum in yesterday's paper.—The notice which Mr. Hume gave yesterday, was for a select committee to inquire into the state of the church of *Ireland*, and not, as we stated, the church of *Scotland*, the day fixed for it is Thursday the 10th of March.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

RE-APPEARANCE OF MISS FOOTE.

Miss Foote made her appearance at this theatre last night, in the character of Letitia Hardy, in the Comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem," and her reception was the very contrary to that of Mr. Kean. For nearly a fortnight back every place in the boxes had been bespoken, and not even a back row in the third tier could be obtained for love or money. The slips alone in this part of the house, were reserved for chance visitors. On application yesterday at the box-office, it was stated that, accommodation could be afforded only in the orchestra and for seats there one guinea each was demanded, and willingly paid. It has been stated, that the profits of this first night's performance were to be devoted solely to the benefit of Miss Foote: but this appears to be a mistake—the proprietors having resolved to take the "cream of the joke" to themselves. It was announced in the bills that for this night only the doors would be open at a quarter after six, but long before that time every avenue to the theatre was thronged to excess, and the approaches to Bow-street as well as the piazza doors were crowded with carriages. The rush for admission, when the critical moment arrived, was tremendous, and in a very few minutes, pit, galleries, and slips, were filled to an overflow. In the effort to get in many persons were injured, but we did not hear of any serious accidents, There was, as usual, several trials of strength for places, in which might of course came off victorious. At one period, such was the anxiety to obtain admission to the slips, that one of the doors was burst open, and a long and terrific conflict took place between the *ins* and the *outs*, in which the fragments of the broken pannels were used as weapons of offence. The interference of the officers at length restored order, although the same sort of ill blood was repeatedly exhibited during the comedy. The boxes were not filled quite so soon as the other parts of the house, but long before the curtain rose there was not a place unoccupied, and those seats which on dinary accasions, were considered sufficient for only four or five, were now filled with not less than seven or eight; in fact, on no former occasion did we witness a more numerous audience. It was anticipated that something like a concerted party of opposition would have been present, and that on entering the house they would have evinced the spirit by which they were influenced; but for this there does not seem to have been the least ground. A few efforts were made to procure a general clapping of hands, but in vain, till the appearance of Mr. Hayne in his private box, and as it was known that he had come to support his late, and, we believe, present favorite, he was received with general applause. Shortly after, a placard was exhibited on the front of the two shilling gallery, bearing the words "Miss Foote for ever," which was loudly cheered, and remained affixed to the pannel the whole of the night. Another placard was exhibited from the third tier of boxes, but it was written in so small a hand, that it was illegible at a distance. This was finally thrown into the pit, where it was handed from hand to hand, till there was scarce a fragment left.

All was now impatience until the curtain rose, but it was the impatience of good humour, evidently arising from a desire to afford encouragement to the heroine of the night.

Precisely at seven o'clock the curtain rose, and this operated as a signal for a universal cheer, which continued through the whole of the first scene, not a word that was uttered being intelligible to the audience. In the second scene, on the entrance of Mr. Charles Kemble as Doricourt, he was received with distinguished marks of favour; but he, too, enacted his part in dumb shew. The third scene was that in which Letitia had first to make her appearance. Mr. Jones sustained the part of Flutter, and he, like Mr. Kemble, was loudly applauded. His voice was first heard in that part of his conversation with Villiers, who doubts his veracity, in which he exclaims, "the common events of this little dirty world are not worth talking about, unless you embellish them!" this was seized by the house with avidity, and produced a marked sensation; but the expressions of approbation were still more general when he says to Villiers, after the entrance of Mr. Racket, "Nor no man ever rails at the sex, unless he is conscious he deserves their hatred." This produced an electric effect, and the house rung with applause for several seconds. The important moment for the entrance of Miss Foote at length arrived. She was seen by those in the stage boxes behind the scenes supported by her friends, and evidently deeply affected. Mrs. Gibbs (who sustained the part of Mrs. Racket) saw her distress, and went to meet her. In a moment afterwards she was led to the presence of the audience, who simultaneously rose and received her with unbounded & enthusiastic cheers. The boxes, the pit, and the galleries, were alike warm in their greeting, and the unfortunate girl could scarce sustain the shock which was produced on her mind. She burst into an agony of tears, and for some seconds seemed unable to sustain the weight of her own frame. Mrs. Gibbs endeavoured, by every means in her power, to recall her to a sense of her situation; but she was under the necessity of taking a seat, and pausing for a considerable period before she recovered fortitude enough to proceed with her part. The remainder of the act, like the previous part, was performed without the audience being able to hear two sentences in succession. There was a continued repetition of encouraging applause, and when a solitary hiss found vent, it was immediately drowned in loud and reiterated shouts of applause; epithets being applied to the hissers of a very questionable description.

At an early part of the evening, a young man who sat in the front of the two shilling gallery, gave offence to those around him by hissing during the applauses of the house. This conduct was promptly resented in the surest manner; he was dragged from his seat and thrust out of the gallery. Order was immediately restored, or rather, unanimity was established in that quarter, by the exclusion of that one dissentient.

At the conclusion of the first act, Miss Foote was loudly cheered. In the second act, on Sir George Trenchard addressing Mrs. Rackett—"Instead of which you are dressed for conquest—think of nothing but ensnaring hearts are a coquet, a wit, and a fine lady!" a deep groan and several hisses were heard. Every person in the pit rose simultaneously, and some of them pelted an individual in the private boxes. Cries of "throw him over." At the commencement of the third act, the dialogue was interrupted by the reiterated cheering of the audience, and some of the passages were particularly marked:—for instance, when Letitia Hardy regrets that she has failed to make

an impression on the heart of Doricourt, and speaks of her intention to adopt some stratagem to win his affections, Mrs. Racket says, "So, you won't trust to the good old maxim, marry first and love will follow?" The reply, "The woman that has not touched the heart of a man before he leads her to the altar, has scarcely a chance to charm it when possession and security turn their powerful arms against her," drew forth much cheering. Miss Foote seemed most sensibly affected. On her making her exit the applause was renewed.

The next passage which the audience seized upon, occurred in the scene where *Letitia* assumes the awkwardness of a country simpleton; she then says to *Doricaurt*—"Sure I may say what I please before I am married, if I can't afterwards—D'ye think a body does not know how to talk to a sweetheart? He is not the first I have had."

Again in the same scene, where she says—"Look you, Mr. Curate, don't think to come over me with your flim-flams, for a better man than ever trod in your shoes is coming over-sea to marry me. But, 'ifegs, I begin to think I was out."

The house burst into the most enthusiastic plaudits, which were not a little increased by the arch expression she gave to the concluding words. Next came the song, which, according to the established usage, she sang without music. Miss Foote performed both the vocal and dramatic part of her task, in this instance, with great effect. The song requires but little execution—almost every thing is in the manner; but there was something also in the application of the words. The line—

"My face is my fortune, Sir, she said,"

was loudly applauded, as was also the concluding line of the song—

"There's nobody asking you, Sir she said,"

n reply to the lover, who declines to marry the pretty rustic for her face. An enthusiastic cry of *encore* produced a repetition of the song. The following passages, amongst a number of others, were noticed in the progress of the play:—

'And how does she strike them on the whole?—*Doric*: Her faults are evidently the result of her father's weak indulgence."

"No, Sir, no. It was Miss Hardy who captivated him. She met him last night at the masquerade, and charmed him in disguise. He professed the most violent passion for her; and a plan was laid this evening to cheat him into happiness."

"Hold, Sir. Though Cupid must give the bait that tempts me to the snare, 'tis Hymen must spread the net to catch me."

We forbear from giving any more, but our readers are already aware of the variety of passages which admit of an obvious application to the circumstances in which this lady has been placed. As to the performance itself, it went off in the most spirited manner. We do not remember to have ever seen Miss Foote act so well, after the tumult of her feelings had subsided, and every one seemed zealous to put forth their own abilities. As the curtain was descending, Mr. Kemble held out his hand to Miss Foote, apparently with an intention to lead her forward to announce the Play, but she immediately declined it, and he came forward himself. There were some calls afterwards for Miss Foote, but a great majority of the audience expressing a contrary opinion, the object was relinquished and silence was restored.

The Observer, Feb. 6.

A picture-dealer bargaining with an ignorant picture-fancier, for the sale of one of his pieces, which bore the name of Tenniers. asked him if he would warrant it to be a Tenniers; to which the other replied indignantly, "*Ten-years* be d—d; why, I have had it at least *twenty years* myself." The other joke was played off at a picture sale-room, when the auctioneer was puffing off an old tattered picture for a genuine landscape, by a great master. One of the company having expressed his doubt of its being an original, the auctioneer said,—"I assure you, Sir, upon my honour, that this picture is Claude." "Yes (replied the other) pointing to a hole in the canvas, no one who looks at it can doubt that it is claw'd—indeed, it is so confoundedly claw'd, that I decline bidding for it."

Shakspeare.

A literary treasure, of no common value, and of most singular rarity, which is likely to excite a strong interest in the minds of all well-read lovers of the ancient English drama, and will awaken the hopes and fears of every ambitious and jealous collector of scarce books, has, within the last few days, been brought to light, and is now in the hands of Messrs. Payne and Foss, of Pall-mall.

This exhumated curiosity is a book, in small quarto, said to have been one possessed by Sir Thomas Hanmer, but not alluded to by him, containing the scarce editions of eleven of Shakspeare's plays, amongst which is *Hamlet*. The perusal of the whole of these must highly gratify a qualified reader; but a careful collation of the latter tragedy will bestow a greater reward on the diligence of the critical examiner than any, or all, of the others can give: it is, in fact, the principal feature in the volume. The following is the title under which it appears:

"The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet *Prince of Denmarke*, by William Shake-speare. As it has been diuerse times actid by his Highnesse Seruants in the Cittie of London: as also in the Vniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford, and elsewhere. At London, printed for N. L. and John Trundell, 1603."

Of this edition not the slightest mention has ever been made; it is, therefore, fair to conclude that, to the various able and laborious commentators of Shakspeare it was utterly unknown, the earliest which has ever obtained notice being that of 1604. of which Mr. Malone gives the title, though it is quite clear that he had no other knowledge of it.*

Hamlet first appeared, according to Malone's calculation, in 1500, therefore the edition which has called forth these few slight remarks was published only three years after the tragedy was produced. Hence we are inclined to suppose, that, in some respects, it is a more exact copy of the original than any subsequently printed, and that, consequently, it may be considered as a better authority, in the case of those disputed points where common sense is on its side, than the latter editions. which were more likely to give the interpolations of the players. That it shows an abundance of typographical errors is most certain; and that a great want of skill in the copyist appears in many places, is equally clear; but, when it omits passages which reflect no credit on the understanding of their author, we are anxious to believe that it is more faithful to the text of such a man as Shakspeare, than those copies are which impute to him obscenity, without even the apology of wit.

Many striking peculiarities in this edition of *Hamlet* tend strongly to confirm the opinion, which, it will plainly appear, we wish to inculcate, that no small portion of the ribaldry to be found in the plays of our great dramatic poet, is to be assigned to the actors of his time, who flattered the vulgar taste, and administered to the vicious propensities of their age, by the introduction and constant repetition of many indecent, and not a few stupid, jokes, till they came to be considered, and then printed, as part of the genuine text. Of these, the two or three brief but offensive speeches of *Hamlet* to *Ophelia*, in the play scene, act 3, are not to be found in the copy of 1603, and so far are we borne out in our opinion; for it is not to be supposed that Shakspeare would insert them upon cool reflection, and three years after the success of his piece had been determined; still less likely is it, that a piratical printer would reject any thing actually belonging to the play which was pleasing to the great bulk of those who were to become the purchasers of his publication.

The drama, as it appears in the print of 1603, is much shorter than in any subsequent edition, partly owing, perhaps, to the negligence of the copyist, but, more probably, because the author himself elaborated and augmented it, after it had been for some time on the stage. That he improved his work by adding to, re-touching, and correcting it, none will be hardy enough to dispute; but that, in some points, the later editions misprinted the original text, many have been found to believe, and their opinion will not be weakened by the discovery of the present volume; for, it is to be observed, that no collection of Shakspeare's plays was published till after his death, and there is not any reason to suppose that he corrected for the press, or even authorised the printing of those single pieces, which appeared in quarto, during his life.

The fact of *Hamlet* having been performed so early at Cambridge and Oxford, is not the least remarkable thing in this edition of the tragedy; we are not aware that such circumstance has ever before been recorded. There are, in this copy, several variations from the generally-received text; some of them of importance. Of these, the opponents of the commentators will, of course avail themselves; and a great many restorations may rationally be proposed. It is inconvenient to enter into further detail; but we hope that an exact copy of the play will be published, with the notes of the different commentators subjoined and compared. A very useful and entertaining volume might thus be produced, that would indulge public curiosity, and perhaps throw a new light on some parts of a drama that is, by many able judges, viewed as the *chef-d' œuvre* of Shakspeare.

[*The Kaleidoscope,—Jan. 25.*

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* A copy of this edition of 1604 was, however, in Mr. Kemble's collection, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

HAMLET—EDITION OF 1603.

We will rather express our gratification that an edition of Hamlet, anterior to any hitherto known to the world, has just been brought to light, than our surprise that it should have been so long hidden. Yet it is a strange thing that such a volume as that in which it has been found, and in the posession of the parties to whom it belonged, should have been suffered to be undiscovered or unnoticed among the lumber of any library. Every person of literary taste must wonder, and every enthusiastic admirer of Shakspeare be inclined to utter an exclamation of dismay, when we lay before them the contents of this precious book—They are as follow:

1. The Merchant of Venice. Printed by J. R. for Thomas Heyes. 1600. First Edition. [*Perfect.*]

2. The Merry Wives of Windsor. Printed by T. C. for Arthur Johnson. 1602. First Edition. [*Wanting last leaf but one.*]

3. Much Adoe about Nothing. Printed by V. S. for Andrew Wise and William Aspley. 1600. First edition. [*Perfect.*]

4. A Midsummer Nights Dreame. Printed for Thomas Fisher. 1600. First edition. [*Wanting four leaves in the middle.*]

5. Troylus and Cressida. One of the two first editions, both printed in 1609. [*Wants Title.*]

6. Romeo and Jullet. Printed by Thomas Creede for Cuthbert Burby. 1599. First edition of the enlarged Play. [*Perfect.*]

7. Hamlet. Printed by N. L. and John Trundell. 1603. First known edition. Last leaf wanting; but it contains Hamlet's death, and very few lines are wanting, probably not half so many as occur after the hero's death, in the received text of the play.

8. Henry IV. part II. Printed by V. S. for Andrew Wise and William Aspley. 1600. First edition. Signature E. has *six* leaves. [*Perfect.*]

9. ——— part I. Printed by P. S. for Andrew Wise. 1598. First Edition [*Perfect.*]

10. Henry V. Printed by Thomas Creede for Thomas Pauler. 1602. Second edition. [*Perfect.*]

11. Richard III. Printed by Thomas Creede for Andrew Wise. 1602. Third edition. [*Perfect.*]

12. The Two Noble Kinsmen, by John Fletcher and Wm. Shakespeare. 1634. First edition. [*Perfect.*]

The size of this important and curious volume is the ancient small quarto, and, with the exceptions specified above, it is in excellent order. It was the property of Sir T. Hanmer, but must have been purchased by him after he had published his Shakespeare; otherwise he would have made us of it in that publication. From Sir T. Hanmer it passed into the possession of the Bunbury family; and it was from one of its branches that it came into the hands of its present owners, Messrs. Payne and Foss.

Before we proceed to give a more particular account of the chief ornament of this tome, it may be agreeable to state certain data from commentators on, & editions of, Shakespeare's Plays.

Mr. Malone had seen the Hamlet 1604, for he preserved its title; and, indeed, we are assured that he had that copy, now the Duke of Devonshre's (from the late J. Kemble's library) for many months in his possession. Its title is,

"The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke. By William Shakespeare. Newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much again as it was, according to the true and perfect Copple. Printed by J. R. for N. Landure. 1604."

Succeeding editions were

	The same.....	1605
Smethwicke by	John Smethwicke.	1607
assignment -	Ditto.....	1609
from Ling	Ditto.....	1611*
	Ditto.....	1637
	Ditto.....	no date.

Hamlet was first registered in the books of the Stationers' Company, 26 July, 1602. Malone thinks it was then published. He thought the earliest extant that of 1604. N. V. The entry was to James Roberts.

The title-page of the Play in Messrs. Payne and Foss's book is as under:

THE
TRAGICALL HISTORIE OF
HAMLET
Prince of Denmarke
By William Shake-speare.
As it hath beene diuerse times acted by his Highnesse Seruants in the Cittie of London: as also in the two Vniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford, and else-where.
N L
At London printed for N. L.† and Iohn Trundell
1603.

The play consists of thirty-one leaves, and, on an average, about thirty-five lines on a page, making in all about 2,200 lines; while the edition of 1604 (the quarto edition reprinted in Stevens's four vols.) consists of sixty leaves, with an average of thirty-two lines per page, or total of above 3,800 lines. Thif shows that the newly-discovered drama does not contain much more than half the text os the earliest edition previously known.

But it is very singular also in other respects. There are various new readings, of infinite interest; sentiments expressed, which greatly alter several of the characters; difference in the names; and many minor points, which are extremely curious. For example, every alternate page is headed Tragedie and Tragedy; Laertes is Leartes, throughout; Polonius is Corambis; Gildenstern is Gilderstone; Osrick has no name, but is styled a braggart gentleman of the court: and in the closet-scene "*the Ghost enters in his nightgown*".

From these variations, and the absence of so much of what appeared in the edition of the ensuing year, 1604, we hardly know what to infer. It has been said that Shakespeare founded his play, as was often his custom, on a preceding drama; but this has too much of Shakespeare in it to be *that* drama.‡ It may be surmised, that in the course of its immense popularity some piratical bookseller obtained a garbled copy of *Hamlet*, and published it; for at this period copyrights were not sold by authors, as in our days, and Shakespeare seems never to have paid much attention and literary profit, or to any fame beyond the walls of the theatre where his productions were performed. But we will leave the discussion of this point to others, and proceed to make our readers acquainted with some of the most striking features in the play, as it is given. It opens, as in later editions.

Enter two Centinels.

1. Stand: who is that?
2. Tis I.
1. O you come most carefully vpon your watch.
2. And if you meete Marcellus and Horatio
The partners of my watch, bid them make haste
1. I will: See who goes there.

Enter *Horatio* and *Marcellus*.

Hor. Friends to this ground.
Mar. And leegemen to the Dane, &c.

* This is the ed. in Steeven's 4 vols. with the same account as above.

† N. L. is evidently N. Laudure, who published the known edition of 1604.

‡ Kidd's, if we remember rightly.

The omissions here, as well as throughout, which will readily be discovered by looking at a modern edition, tend strongly to confirm the suspicion, that the play was picked out by hearing it performed, and getting speeches and parts from some of the actors. From where our quotation ends, the text is nearly the same as in the quarto of 1611. The first appearance of the Ghost is at the line "the bell then *towling* (not 'beating)' one." The dialogue continues nearly the same, except that the omissions are considerable; as for instance, the Ghost re-enters at the cue, "ground of this our watch," after which, in the later editions, there is much matter. But the difference of text is also observable; for example, when the Ghost vanishes the first time, Horatio says—

In what particular *thought*, to worke I know not
But in the grosse and scope of my opinion,
This bodes, &c. [4to of 1611]

Whereas the newly-found play reads—

In what particular to worke I know not
But in the thought and scope of my opinion
This bodies some strange eruption to the state.

In the next Scene the King, Queen, &c. enter; and it is chiefly remarkable for the name of Corambis being introduced instead of Polinius and Leartes for Laertes. *Two Ambassadors* are mentioned,—an improvement, as their presence gives occasion for the King's speech, otherwise uncalled for, to his own Court. It begins "Lordes we have urit," omitting all the foregoing parts; and the whole is greatly amplified in the later copies. We will not occupy our page by quoting Hamlet's Soliloquy, when these *exeunt*, as it can be seen by turning to the common Play; but we imagine that our readers will be pleased to have it as it stands in this original.

Ex. all but Hamlet.

Ham. O that this too much grieu'd and sallied flesh
Would melt to nothing, or that the vniuersell
Globe of heaven would turne al to a Chaos!
O God within two moueuths; no not two: married,
Mine vncle: O let me not thinke of it,
My fathers brother: but no more like
My father, than I to *Hercules*.
Within two months, ere yet the salt of most
Vnrighteous teares had left their flushing
In her galled eyes: she married, o God, a beast
Deuoyd of reason would not have made
Such speede: Frailtie, thy name is woman,
Why she would hang on him, as if increase
Of appetite had growne by what it looked on
O wicked wicked speede, to make such
Dexteritie to incestuous sheetes,
Ere yet the shooes were olde,
The which she followed my dead fathers corse
Like *Nyobe*, all teares: married, well it is not,
Nor it cannot come to good:
But breake my heart, for I must hold my tongue.

We cannot, at least this week, go through the minutiæ of the new (old) Play, and point out where it differs and coincides with the later copies. After the above Soliloquy, Horatio enters with "Health (not *hail*) to your Lordship;" and the dialogue continues to "For Godsake let me heare it."

A fine Shakesperian expression occurs here in the line usually printed "In the dead *waste* (or even *waist*) and middle of the night," which is—

In the dead *Vast* and middle of the night.

Opelia appears as usual. The Ghost appears to Hamlet at the line.

More honoured in the breach than in observance.

Hamlet's Soliloquy, on his entrance after Opelia's correspondence is shown, runs thus:

To be, or not to be, I there's the point,
To die, to sleepe, is that all? I, all:
No, to sleepe, to dreame, I marry there it goes,
For in that dreame of death, when wee awake

And borne before an euerlasting Iudge,
From whence no passenger euer retur'nd
The vndiscouered country. at whose sight
The happy smile, and the accursed damnd.
But for this, for the ioyfull hope of this
Whol'd beare the scornes and flattery of the world,
Scorned by the rich, the rich cursed of the poore?
The widow being oppressed, the orphan wrong'd
The taste of hunger, or a tirants raigne,
And thousand more calamities besides,
To grunt and sweate vnder this weary life,
When that he may his full *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin, who would this indure,
But for a hope of something after death?
Which pulses the braine, and doth confound the sence,
Which makes vs rather beare those euilles we haue,
Than flie to others that we know not of.
I that, O this conscience makes cowardes of vs all.
Lady in thy orizons, be all my sinnes remembred.

This is a poor version; but, passing over the intervening scenes which follow the common course, we come to the most remarkable difference in the whole—the famous Closet Scene; though in doing so we omit that beginning (here.)

Why what a dunghil idiote slaue am I;

and that in the advice to the players, where "town crier" reads "a towne bull bellow." There is no striking word in the Play Scene, which removes a phrase that has been much objected to:

Ham. Lady will you give me leave, and so forth;
To lay my head in your lappe.
Ope. No my Lord.
Ham. Vpon your lap, what do you thinke I meant *contrary* matters.

But we are brought to our conclusion, and can only add some remarkable passages of the Closet Scene:

Looke you nowe here is your husband
With a face like *Vulcan*.
A looke fit for murder and a rape
A dull dead hanging looke, and hell-bred eie
To affright children and amaze the world:
And this same haue you left to change with death
What diuell has thus consoned you at hobman blinde?
Enter the Ghost in his Night Gowne.

Hamlet exclaims,

Saue me, saue me you gratious
Powers above, &c

At the exit of the Ghost, the Queen says.

Alas it is the weakness of thy braine
Which makes thy tongue to blazon thy hearts griefe:
But as I have a soule, Is sweare by Heauen,
I never knew of this most horride murder;
But, Hamlet this is only fantasie,
And for my love forget these idle fits.
Ham Idle, no mother my pulse doth beate like yours.
It is not madnesse that possesseth Hamlet.
O mother, if euer you did my deare father loue
Forbeare the adulterous bed to-night
And win yourself by little as you may
In time it may be you will lothe him quite
And mother, but assist me in revenge
And in death your infamy shall die.
Queene. Hamlet, *I vow by that Majesty*
That knowes our thoughts, and lookes into our hearts
I will conceale, consent, and doe my best,
What stratagem soe're you shall deuise.
Ham. It is enough, mother good night.

These are very striking, and would have tempted us to go farther in this analysis, but we trust we have done enough to satisfy, in a sufficient measure, the intense curiosity which this book has raised in every literary circle; and the more so, as we have learnt, with much gratification, that Messrs. Payne and Foss are about to commit the Hamlet to the press, for a *literatim* impression. They will greatly oblige the public by this judicious conduct, and every lover of Shakespeare, *i e.* every lover of literature, will thank them fo it. The work may be looked for in about a fortnight.

The original volume is valued at from £300 to £800 by the *Philobiblios*

The Kalesdescope, February 1.

Short Courtship.—Miss Porter, the blooming daughter of a respectable farmer, living in the parish of King's Ripton, near Huntingdon, having placed her fond affections on Thomas Wootton, son of an itinerant rag-merchant, and servant to a neighbouring farmer, resolved not to lose the indulgent privilege of the year, although so near its close, sent for the favoured youth. The moment he came in view, she ran into the yard to meet him, exclaiming, "Tom, will you have me?" To which amorous question he lending a compliant ear, her father immediately sent for a license, and on Christmas morning they were united in the silken bonds of matrimony.—*Chambridge Chronicle.*

A German Prince.---The late Lord Barrington was one day asked by a German, "Pray, my Lord, what is the title of Esquire in England?" ---"Why, Sir," replied his Lordship, "I cannot exactly tell you, as you have no equivalent for it in Germany; but an English Esquire is considerably above a German Baron, and something below a German Prince." We suppose Lord Barrington alluded to the Prince of Isembourg, who generally travelled with the principal officers of his Court and the staff of his army ---his coachman being at the same time Field-marshal and Commander-in-Chief, Master of the Horse, and Head Cook. There is at this moment a German Prince, in Paris, who in a similar manner cumulates honours on the same head. a person of his suite is in the morning dressed in black, and performs the functions of Secretary; at two o'clock he wears a green uniform, a cocked hat and feathers, and a cutlass suspended from a black belt; in this trim he mounts behind the carriage, as a Chasseur; on coming home he doffs the livery of the chasseur, buts a large silver chain round his neck, and introduces the company as an Usher. In the evening he resumes his black suit, puts on a clean ruffled shirt and white cravat, and plays in the concert given by his Highness.

Wit of Exaggeration.---A gentleman who had visited the Columbus was describing in very pompous terms the extent of her decks, the size of her chicken-coops, and stalls for cattle, &c. &c. when C-------(rather tired of the subject) observed. "O! yes, I hear they had a pack of hounds and a few hares, for the amusement of hunting occasionally as they crossed the Atlantic:"

Sheriff's Court, Coleman-Street—Saturday.

Bonaparte's Will.

Charles Tristan Count de Montholon, Executor of the Last Will of Napoleon Bonaparte, Plaintiff, Jaques Lafitte, Defendant.

Mr. F. Pollock, Counsel for the plaintiff, stated that the plaintiff was the executor of the last will of Napoleon Bonaparte; and the defendant had been Bonaparte's banker in Pris, with whom he was in the habit of lodging considerable sums of money, previous to his quitting France in the year 1815. When Bonaparte left France, in that year, he took with him documents from the defendat, which shewed the amount of the money then in defendant's hands belonging to Bonaparte. These documents it would not be necessary now to produce; but an account, the result of them, and a declaration of the defendants, admitting its correctness, and that the balance, equal to 129,422*l.* 6*s.* remained in his hands, would be proved, which would entitle the plaintiff to a verdict for that sum. It would be unnecessary to prove the will of Bonaparte, as the defendant, by allowing judgment to go by default, admitted that the plaintiff was his executor.

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird stated that he was acquainted with the defendant's hand-writing; he had seen him write, and was in the habit of seeing his writing every week; the signature to the account & declaration produced were in the defendant's hand-writing.

Mr. John Allan Powell produced translated copies of the account and declaration proved by Mr. Kinnaird. The balance due to Buonaparte on the account was 3,248,500 frances. The declaration stated, that the defendant held that sum on account of Napoleon Buonaparte, and was dated Jan. 15, 1825.

Major Miller stated, that he knew the defendant, and had lately seen him in Paris, at which time he (the defendant) read the declaration now produced, and said the contents were true.

Mr. William Criquler stated, that he was clerk to a French merchant in London, and was acquainted with the rate of exchange with France. At the rate of exchange yesterday, 3,248,500 francs was equal to 129,422*l.* 6*s.* 2d. This was the case for the plaintiff, to which there was no defence.

The Secondary charged the Jury that the evidence was complete.

The Jury immediately assessed the damages at 129,422*l.* 6*s.* 2d.

Change of Times.—M. Hurtardo, the Envoy from Colombia, now occupies the splendid establishment in Portland-place, late the residence of his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador. Colombian Stock is now 91, Spanish 22; a short time ago Spanish Stock was 80, Colombian under 22, we beileve 13*l.* per 100*l.*

At a Meeting of the Levant Company, on Friday a letter was read from Mr. Secretary Canning, stating that Government wished the Company should be dissolved, as the opinions as to free trade were now so universally diffused, that a Bill would be introduced into Parliament to carry this object into execution, but that Government had no fault to find with the Campany, and would retain all their agents in Greece, &c. as Consuls, or as the accredited agents of the English Goverument.

The Observer, Feb. 6.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz. in Military Square No. 3.
where advertisements, essays, poetical pieces, articles of intelligence, &c. &c. will be thankfully received.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the Printer who will pay due attention to their orders.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22D 1825.

(*Continued from page* 305.)

yet returned; the fidelity of these poor people may be fully relied on. They have been much employed, and in no one instance have they yet betrayed their trust. We hear frequently from Rangoon; that country is as quiet and tranquil as could be wished, and the market well supplied.

In giving an account of Bundoola's last actions, his answer to a summons to surrunder—should not be omitted. On reaching Donabew, the Naval and Military Chiefs (Captain Alexander and General Cotton) summoned the place to surrender, and Bundoola sent the following civil, but firm and manly reply. "We are each fighting for his country! and you will find me as steady in defending the liberties of mine, as you are forward in asserting the rights of yours. If you wish to see Danabew, come as friends and I will shew it to you! If you come as Enemies, land!! These are not the men you were wont to fight, and beat! You will find us ready, and we will, see which are the better men!!"

During the siege when Bundoolah ordered out his Elephants to attack our line, he accompanied them to the gate of the fort, and seeing some little demur on the part of the head man, he drew his sword and asked him, whether he preferred to die by his hand the death of a dastardly coward or to go forward and do his duty. The elephants came out and as far as we could learn not one of their riders ever returned.

PROME, IST MAY, 1825.—A respectable Armenian who has just made his escape and come into us gives the following information, which may be relied on. "I am a Merchant and lived at Sarrawah, where I grew Indigo, I was carried up the river by the Burmese, and have been for some time past, in the suite of Prince Sarrawuddy. When the English advanced from Sarrawah was known, the Prince crossed the river, and retired two miles to the village of Ziamia, where he received thirty guns. I know that no orders have lately come from Ava, and none to sue for Peace, ever were received. At Ziamia the Prince heard of a reinforcement being on its way from Ava, and he in council with the Attawoon, wrote the British General on their own responsibility.

"When it was known, the British Commander would not halt, the Prince became alarmed, buried the two largest guns in the hill at Ziamia, and most of the others in different places, which I cannot point out. The Prince then crossed the river to Serai, 30 miles from Prome, where he was joined by 6,000 men from Ava, I saw them and every man was armed with a Musquet. The reinforcement originally consisted of 10,000 men, and they left the capital loaded with kindnesses and honours heretofore unknown in Ava; the king himself had deigned to urge them to their duty, and one Hundred *tiekats* per man were issued from the Royal Treasury, with a pious exhortation from His Majesty's mystic Sages to die or save their Country; 4000, however absconded on the road, only 6,000 joining the Prince. The Prince's immediate guard consists of one Thousand men, having a proportion of seven Hundred Musquets: These never leave his Highness's Person. At Serai the Prince received information that the English Boats were coming up the river, and he, with all the force retreated to Meeaday, where the Prince repeatedly declared there was no use whatever in contending longer with the English. That he had often written the king to that effect, but he knew the letters had been intercepted by Thynzagee, and that now he would go in person and tell his brother that the war must conclude by treating and not by fighting. That in consequence he and the principal chiefs who commanded at Prome, left Meeaday for Ava, taking with them a body of Troops and leaving orders with those who remained to continue securing the Country that the inhabitants might not join the English, which they are all much disposed to do, and the Troops are breaking into bands for the purpose of systematic Marauding. In the Burmese Camp, the capture of 4 Provinces of Arracan by the British was puplicly talked of, and it was said the English Army there, and had been twice repulsed with loss, but that they were victorious in their third attack, and might be daily expected at Sembemgewn. —The English force in Arracan is estimated by the Burmese at 6000 men, with 16,000 auxiliaries from Cassay and Arracan. Sykia Woongee still near Pegue, without any force of consequence, or means of raising one.

"It is confidentlly expected that the Prince's known influence with the King, will soon bring on negociations, but it is at the same time feared, that the formidable faction adhering to the Queen and her Brother, will cause much disturbance and even bloodshed, before things can be put in proper train. These people shut their eyes and ears to every thing that does not flatter their inordinate pride, ambition and love of power."

The Force with Sykia Woongee in Pegue, is too insignificant to merit notice, and that ancient Kingdom may be considered as fairly subdued: as the local Chiefs, from every corner are tendering homage to the British Power and while that feeling exeists, and we retain our present position, we have little to apprehend from the intrigues of minions of the Court, or from the tyranny of Military Governors from Ava: They would not I am sure be either listened to or obeyed, while things remain in their present state. The Mergle (or Civil Chief unconnected with the Crown) came in here yesterday, and through his enfluence we hope to induce all the people to return: nany families have already come in, and a regular Bazar, will speedily be established.

The City of Prome, bears more resemblance to an encampment of Bedowin Arabs, than a regular Town; most of the poor inhabitants were turned out, their houses pulled down, to make room for the Garrison, and afford space for military arrangements; and if one may judge by the miserable Huts run up by the Soldiery, they at least did not consider themselves in permanent quarters. The heat by day is at present oppressive, the Thermometer ranging in the shade, from 106 to 110. The nights are cool, and I am much inclined to think the climate excellent. The Troops enjoy the best possible health, and the proportion of sick would be considered small, in the finest station in Europe: in a word no army was ever more efficient in every respect than this now is, that is as far as the health, discipline, and spirit of the Soldier g es. A man has just come in who states, he is a confidential servant of Mounshoezi, whose situation he describes as most deplorable, shut out from all communication with the world as a suspected friend of the English, he only waits for an opportunity of escaping to us. His Royal descent, and well known influence with the people would insure us every thing we now want for carrying the War, at once to the Capital.

Our Light Boats, have returned from an excursion up the river, and represent the country for fifty miles above us, as totally deserted, and the villages in ashes. They overtook light War Boats, fully manned which they captured with 13 Guns, 1500 Spears, and a quantity of Powder and Shot. There is no corroboration of General Morrison's arrival on the Irrawuddy brought by the Boats.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA JOHN BULL.]

PROME.—The greater part of the force, which proceeded from Rangoon to Bassein, under Major SALE, at the time when Sir A. Campbell moved towards Prome, had returned to Rangoon. It was originally intended, that this force, upon the capture of Bassein, should march on Donabew, to co-operate with Brigadier General Cotton's division; but it was found impracticable, from the double want, we understand, of provisions and carriage, to carry this plan into execution. The letters we have seen from Prome do not agree in the account they give of the place, some representing it in rather favourable colours, as a place of beauty and healthiness—others setting it down as quite the reverse.

ARACAN.—We remain without any additional news from Aracan. The latest represented General Morrison, as taking up his quarters for the rainy monsoon at the capital; and Brigadier General McBean's force as advanced from Ramree to Aeng. According to the Government Gazette a report prevailed at Prome, and from the way, in which it is stated, would appear to have obtained credit, that General Morrison had appeared on the Erawaddy at Shembeugheum so far back as the 24th ult. a report which a little reflexion might have satisfied our friends at Prome could not possibly be true.

[FROM THE INDIA GAZETTE.]

PROME, 27TH ULTIMO.—A letter from Prome or Proome, dated the 27th ultimo states that the place had been entered on the 25th, without a single shot being fired. Our troops found the place evacuated, and most of the houses left entirely uninhabitable—the roofs even having been carried away. The place of itself is represented as not at all strong. It is situated on a flat, but there are high hills in the neighbourhood; and where these form a pass upon the road it is rather extraordinary that the enemy made no opposition; on most of these hills too, which command the road, they had erected stockades, which were but indifferently framed. They would, however, in the case of resistance, from situation, and the steepness of the hills, have given formidable trouble. The great city of Prome itself, has, it seems, dwindled down to a mere village of poor huts. Our force, if our Correspondent informs us rightly, or rather if we understand him a right, found 101 pieces of cannon. His Majesty of Amerapoora, in his letter to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, is said to have thanked the General for the great protection he had afforded all his people. The general idea in Camp was, that the game was all up with the Burmese.

Since the arrival of our troops at Prome

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on 28 June, 2017

the country people had come in, in great numbers and continued to do so, relying of course upon British protection to save them from the fatal consequences they incurred from their own Government by so returning. From arrangements made, our Correspondent supposed the greatest part of the army would winter at Prome. Already had they been visited with rather threatening weather. The Burmese, it appears, took away a great many guns from Prome on their retreat, and were said to be well armed, though not ready to meet us. It was suspected that our salute for the King's birth-day freightened them away, although it took place at the distance of two day's march. They knew not what to make of it. Reports prevailed at Prome that the greater part of our force would proceed immediately by water for Ummerapoora. The Burmese before quitting their large town stockade at Prome, had loaded their guns to the muzzle, leaving *long* matches attached. This was just before the Bengal force marched in. Now and then a gun was heard to go off. The idea was not a bad one, all things considered. No accounts had been received from General MORRISON, but the natives represented a large English force as within eight marches of Prome on the river side.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
JUNE 6TH, 1825.

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The *Clyde* arrived at Deal on the 17th of February.

" PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 19.—The Boadicea, Captain Sir James Brisbane, sailed on Friday, to resume the command in the East Indies, and also the Owen Glendower, for the Cape of Good Hope, for the like purpose; the Samarang will sail next week to relieve the Ariadne, on the last mentioned station.

The Ship *Madras* having been repaired and refitted was advertised to sail from Portsmouth for this place and Calcutta on the 21st of February.

" *The Honorable* MR. JUSTICE GREY, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and Sir R. B. COMYN and Sir WM. RICKETTS, have been nominated Puisne Judges of the supreme Court at this Presidency."—*Madras Courier Extra.*

"SUPREME COURT.—A Special Court will behold this morning for the purpose of the usual Oaths being administered to the Honorable Sir Ralph Palmer previous to his taking his seat on the Bench as Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court at this Presidency."—*Madras Courier, January 7th.*

" We are requested to state for the information of the friends of the Passengers on board the " *Hope*," that her sailing was defered in consequence of the demise of a near relative of Captain FLINT's, and no time was fixed for her railing when the *Atlas* left England."—

Govt. Gaz. June 7.

GAZETTE PRESS.